

Reagan meets Elizabeth, Thatcher

LONDON (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan paid visits Tuesday on Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for talks on world affairs in advance of the upcoming economic summit. With a controversy developing over his security requirements at the midpoint in his 10-day European trip, the president and his wife, Nancy, went to Buckingham Palace for a royal luncheon with old friends — the queen and Prince Philip, her husband. Afterward, the president held a private talks with Mrs. Thatcher at 10 Downing Street that was likely to focus on the Gulf war as well as issues that will arise at the seven-nation economic summit which opens Thursday. Mrs. Thatcher is this year's summit host.

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King congratulates Swedish monarch

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable to King Carl Gustav of Sweden, congratulating him in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on the National Day of Sweden, and wishing King Gustav good health and happiness and the Swedish people further prosperity and development.

Shultz: U.S. can handle oil crisis

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has plenty of oil in hand and is in a good position to cope with disruption of supplies from the Gulf, Secretary of State George Shultz said Tuesday. Interviewed from London on television, he said: "We have a very large amount of oil in our strategic petroleum reserve, so we have the capacity to manage the situation if there is some halt in shipments or cutdown in the shipments." Mr. Shultz said the prospect of a disruption in Gulf supplies would be discussed at this week's economic summit in London (See page 7).

Botha gets chilly welcome in Bonn

BONN (AP) — South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha received a chilly welcome from West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday, on the fourth stop of his eight-nation European tour. Mr. Botha's two-day official visit to West Germany and West Berlin is the first by a South African prime minister in eight years. The Bonn government has said it should be a "useful" working visit. In a break with protocol, the guest country's flag was not raised alongside the German black, red and gold national colours at Dr. Kohl's Rhine river office. Dr. Kohl did not shake Mr. Botha's hand as the two government leaders met.

Sikhs attack Indian mission in London

LONDON (R) — Sikhs protesting over events in India's strife-torn Punjab region Tuesday attacked the Indian high commission in central London, smashing windows and hurling a paraffin bomb into the building, police said. Nine demonstrators wielded heavy chains to smash windows before being arrested. The bomb started a fire in the commission but was quickly doused, a spokesman said. Later, Sikhs gathered outside India House, chanting political slogans. They were moved on by police.

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\$2b Lebanese budget approved

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese parliament Tuesday approved a 1984 budget drawn up by the cabinet of former Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, who resigned in February. At 12 billion pounds (\$2 billion) it was 19 per cent up on last year's 10.06 billion (\$1.6 billion). The allocation for defence was 2.03 billion pounds (\$338 million), about one third of the amount spent on the armed forces last year.

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Saudi air force planes shoot down 'Iranian' F-4

RIYADH (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia reported shooting down an "aerial target" which entered its territorial waters Tuesday and said it hoped such incursions would not be repeated.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) quoted an official source at the Defence and Aviation Ministry as saying the target, which he did not identify, was spotted by early warning systems approaching the Saudi coast at 12.33 local time (0933 GMT).

"When this target was past international waters and entered territorial waters on its way to the coast, jets of the Saudi Royal Air Force intercepted it and shot it down," the agency quoted him as saying.

In Washington, Reuters quoted sources close to the U.S. Defence Department as saying the downed target was an Iranian F-4 Phantom fighter.

The source, who is close to Pentagon officials, said U.S.-made F-15 fighter planes of the Saudi air force attacked two Iranian F-4s but downed only one with a radar-homing Sparrow air-to-air missile.

There was no other information immediately available and Pentagon officials had no immediate comment.

Despite the lack of official

comment in Riyadh on the identity of the intruding aircraft, the SPA report had prompted widespread speculation in Gulf oil and shipping circles that it had come from Iran.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies, who back Iraq in the 44-month-old Gulf war, accused Iran of carrying out missile attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf last month.

Tehran Radio Monday quoted Iranian President Ali Khamenei as saying Iran would retaliate decisively against Iraq's backers.

The SPA also quoted an official source as saying Saudi air defence had warned the intruder to leave Saudi territorial waters.

"It ignored the warning and entered territorial waters on its way to the coast, which forced the Saudi Royal Air Force to practise its legitimate right in defending the country's coasts," the agency quoted him as saying.

"We hope that this incident will not be repeated in order to maintain the region's security and to head off new developments," he added.

Earlier Tuesday, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was quoted as saying his country would do everything to defend itself as it continued to pursue peaceful means to deal with Gulf developments.

The SPA, quoting Information Minister Ali Al Shaer, said the king told the regular weekly cabinet session Monday night: "Saudi Arabia is keen on pursuing quiet methods in dealing with the current situation in the Gulf with peaceful means and to avoid violence

as much as possible.

"But, even though, we shall do all we can and resort to all means to defend our country and preserve our rights."

The king, Mr. Shaer said, landed last week's U.N. Security Council resolution on peace and free navigation in the Gulf as a "positive" step aimed at consolidating peace and security.

U.S. navy escorts Arab oil tankers, page 2

2 Iranian jets shot down

WASHINGTON (R) — Saudi Arabian F-15 fighters, guided and refuelled by U.S. air force planes, shot down two Iranian F-4 Phantom jets in Saudi air space over the Gulf Tuesday, U.S. officials were quoted by Reuters as saying later.

The officials said the Saudi F-15s downed the Iranian planes with radar-guided air-to-air Sparrow missiles, in what was seen here as a major widening of the 44-month-old war between Iraq and Iran.

They said the Saudi attack was guided by a U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar plane and the F-15s were refuelled in mid-air by American tanker aircraft.

Officials said Iran scrambled 11 F-4s and the Saudis responded with 11 F-15s, threatening a major air battle.

But the planes stayed in their own air space and after several minutes returned to their bases.

Military analysts said Tuesday's incident, involving other countries militarily for the first time, could represent a dangerous new turn in the Iran-Iraq war.

Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, told reporters: "Our sovereignty was violated today and we reacted just as we said we would all along in our defence."

"It is a pity it came to this, but we are determined to defend ourselves."

Karami policy under attack in parliament

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's one-month old national coalition government on Tuesday faced opposition in parliament to its policy statement and demand to rule by decree for nine months.

The parliament met for three and a half hours at its heavily guarded, mid-city Villa Mansour headquarters. Four deputies spoke at the session. Two opposed the entire policy statement and one said he rejected the demand for special powers, which the government hoped would speed up the peace process in this war-torn nation.

A few sniper bullets could be heard whizzing along the "green line" at some distance from the parliament building as the session got under way. The building is close to the frontline, which is the site of almost daily exchanges between rival militiamen.

As the deputies discussed Prime Minister Rashid Karami's cabinet statement, protesters burned car tires on streets leading to the parliament. They were trying to force government officials and parliament members to listen to their pleas that the release of their missing relatives be put at the top of the government's priorities.

Security and the Israeli occupation of the south dominated the parliament debate, with rig-

orists criticising Mr. Karami's failure to enforce a stable ceasefire and his decision to uphold Lebanon's abrogation of a troop withdrawal accord with the Jewish state.

Mr. Karami is expected to win the vote by a large margin, though disaffected deputies could make for a stormy hearing.

The five-member "Independent Maronite (Christian) Bloc" said in a statement it would withhold its support "because the security situation is continuing to deteriorate and innocent victims are falling in random shelling."

The parliament debate, scheduled to continue Wednesday, was to culminate in a constitutionally required vote of confidence, which is needed for normally installed new government.

Mr. Karami has asked if his address to parliament last Thursday for nine months of emergency powers to allow his half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet time to initiate political, social and economic reforms aimed at ending the nation's nine-year civil war.

Lebanese cabinet faces uphill task, page 4

Israel keeps tight grip on South Lebanon, page 2

Iran, Iraq threaten raids against towns

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran said Iraqi planes bombed an Iranian border town Tuesday killing or wounding 400 people and as Tehran threatened to attack 11 Iraqi towns in retaliation Baghdad vowed to strike back at 15 Iranian towns if the threat was carried out.

The Iranian warning, carried by IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, said the Iraqi cities and towns marked for aerial bombing and artillery shelling were Basra, Mandali, Sadiyah, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Mosul, Al Amarrah, Kut, Bazaquba, Ali Gharbi, and Zurbatya.

The statement did not say when the attacks might take place, but warned inhabitants of the towns to leave as soon as possible to avoid being hurt in "aerial and surface bombings."

Earlier, Iraqi planes raided the northwestern town of Banah, in Iranian Kurdistan and near the Iraqi border, as its inhabitants were at a rally marking the 21st anniversary of a 1963 uprising against the late Shah, according to the announcement.

The Iranian statement said latest reports indicated more than 400 people had been killed or wounded in the attack.

An Iraqi military spokesman said on Baghdad Television Iraq would attack 15 Iranian towns if

Tehran carried out its threat to strike at Iraqi towns.

"If the Iranians bomb Iraqi towns from land and air, we will retaliate strongly by attacking 15 Iranian towns," the spokesman said.

The Iraqi spokesman, who did not mention any Iraqi strike Tuesday, named the 15 Iranian towns as Dezful, Ahwaz, Kermanshah, Bebbahan, Andimeshk, Ram Hormuz, Hamadan, Masjed Soleyman, Ilam, Shush, Tabriz, Khorramabad, Mahshahr, Nahawand and Abadan.

He advised people living in these towns to leave quickly and said Iranian rulers would be "responsible for any losses that will occur."

Algerian envoy Benahmad Abdul Ghani, meanwhile, left Baghdad Tuesday after apparent fresh efforts at mediation in the 44-month-old war by Algeria, which has good contacts with both sides.

The Iraqi news agency (INA) said he had talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and delivered a message from Algerian President Chedli Benjedid, but it gave no details.

Another Algerian official, Rabah Bitat, has been holding talks in Tehran.

Likud may order military attack to boost re-election chances, PLO says

By Lami K. Andani
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Tuesday warned that the ruling Israeli Likud Party may embark on a military venture against one of the neighbouring Arab countries to improve its chances of being re-elected to power in the July 23 elections.

Deputy commander of PLO forces Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) said that "it is typical of the Likud coalition to carry out extremist activities including military attacks against Arab countries on the eve of parliamentary elections."

He said that Arabs should not be surprised but be prepared for a possible Israeli "military adventure" in the region.

Three years ago, prior to the 1981 Israeli parliamentary elections, Israeli planes hit and destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor. Political observers then said the timing of the attack indicated it

was part of the Likud coalition's tactics to attract more votes in the elections.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman Tuesday afternoon Mr. Wazir said that the PLO and Jordan are discussing the possibility of bringing 800 Palestinian commandos to Jordan. "The issue is still under discussion," he said.

Mr. Wazir also announced that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat will not meet United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Amman but the meeting will take place in Geneva after Mr. Perez de Cuellar's current tour of the Middle East.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar arrived Tuesday in Cairo and is expected in Amman Sunday.

The Palestinian official said that Mr. Arafat is not coming to Amman this Wednesday as earlier reports said. Mr. Arafat arrived in Yugoslavia Tuesday on a two-day official visit.

Well-informed diplomatic sources in Amman told the Jordan

Times that "international political pressures, particularly from the U.S., on Mr. Perez de Cuellar have led to the change of the meeting between the U.N. secretary-general and Mr. Arafat."

"A meeting between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Perez de Cuellar in an Arab country such as Jordan would have been more effective than a similar meeting in Geneva in terms of the PLO's international image and this was the main reason behind the opposition to the meeting by certain powers," he said.

Speaking about a third round of reconciliation talks, scheduled to take place this weekend in South Yemen, between Fatah, the mainstream commando movement under the PLO umbrella, and a left-wing four-faction alliance within the organisation, Mr. Wazir said that differences over Mr. Arafat's unexpected visit to Cairo last December were almost the only remaining unresolved issue.

The Fatah official did not reveal

if the Central Committee of Fatah has taken a particular decision on the issue.

He said during his last meeting the Central Committee drew the "main outlines" of Fatah's position to its delegation to the Aden meeting.

Mr. Wazir explained that the Fatah delegation to the reconciliation talks, which he heads, will strive towards making the third round of reconciliation talks successful and will not present any impediments to the ongoing internal PLO dialogue.

"We aim to reach a final reconciliation agreement from this round, and to finalise a unified organisational and political platform, and to fix a date for the convening of the Palestine National Council (PNC)," he said. Mr. Wazir disclosed that during the last round of talks in Algiers, Fatah suggested a date for convening the PNC and that the other factions are expected to give their answer during the Aden meeting.

U.N. chief urges wider peace efforts

CAIRO (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Tuesday called for the involvement of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the search for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. The process should include the big powers and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he told reporters at Cairo airport on arrival at the start of a nine-day Middle East tour, which will also take him to Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel. "What is important is to keep in mind that all parties concerned — the five countries I am visiting now, plus the PLO, plus the permanent members of the Security Council, have to be involved if we want a real, comprehensive and lasting solution of the problems of the Middle East," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.



His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat (right) shortly after the Crown Prince was sworn in as Regent during the absence of the King who left for Kuwait later Tuesday (Petra photo)

Hussein, Sheikh Jaber discuss Gulf situation

KUWAIT (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had talks here Tuesday on the rapidly escalating war between Iran and Iraq.

Kuwaiti officials gave no details of the talks, which opened as Saudi Arabia said its air force had shot down an intruder into its airspace, which it did not identify.

But diplomats said King Hussein was expected to pledge his full support for Kuwait and its allies in the six nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC).

The council, which comprises Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, has accused Iran of launching missile attacks on

Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers in the Gulf last month.

King Hussein, who visited Bahrain for five hours last Thursday and is expected to visit other Gulf states this month, flew in with Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The King's talks in Kuwait covered the latest developments in the Gulf area and bilateral relations and co-operation between Jordan and Kuwait, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

King Hussein was seen off at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, cabinet members, senior government officials and Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Baho, in addition to Their Highnesses Prince Faisal and Prince Talal.

The King and the accompanying delegation returned to Amman on Tuesday evening, Petra said, after the two sides had agreed to continue consultations on the developing situation in the Gulf.

Mohieddin passes away; Ali named acting premier



Fuad Mohieddin

CAIRO (Agencies) — Fuad Mohieddin, Egypt's prime minister since 1981, collapsed and died of a heart attack Tuesday, a few minutes after he arrived his office in Cairo.

President Hosni Mubarak named the foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, acting prime minister and said the present cabinet would stay in office for now. No major policy changes were expected.

Mr. Mubarak made Mr. Mohieddin, who was 58, his prime min-

ister soon after he became president in October 1981, on the assassination by Muslim fundamentalists of Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Mohieddin, tall and urbane with silver hair, was a physician-turned-politician who served Mr. Mubarak as a loyal cabinet and party manager. In elections nine days ago the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), of which he was secretary-general,

(Continued on page 2)

Bechtel seeks financing for oil pipeline

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A huge American construction company has applied to the U.S. Export-Import Bank for financing help to build a \$1 billion oil pipeline from Iraq to Jordan, officials confirmed Monday.

The Bechtel Group Inc., based in San Francisco, has applied for assistance and the matter is being reviewed by the staff of the bank, according to Russell Boner, an Ex-IM bank vice president. The government-run bank was established to promote U.S. exports through financial assistance such as loan guarantees.

Construction of the pipeline would help Iraq, which is locked in

an escalating war with Iran, to export some of its crude through the Red Sea. Since the war began in 1980, Iraq's oil exports have been cut to about one-fourth of their original levels.

The planned pipeline would be able to carry one million barrels of oil daily from Iraq to the port of Aqaba, Iraqi Oil Minister Jassem Ahmad Taqi said in Amman last month.

Currently, Iraq is exporting about 850,000 barrels through an oil pipeline that runs through Turkey. Before the war shut off its shipments through the Gulf, Iraq was exporting 3.3 million barrels

of oil daily.

Mr. Boner said the request pending before the bank is to finance the Jordanian portion of the pipeline, but he said Bechtel was considering seeking assistance for the Iraq portion as well. The matter has not yet been presented to the five-member Ex-IM governing board, Mr. Boner said.

Al Donner, a spokesman for Bechtel, confirmed the company has a request pending before the bank, but would give no details on how much financial assistance was being sought or the extent of Bechtel's role in the construction project.

Israeli diplomat shot in Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — Unknown assailants in a speeding car opened fire on an Israeli diplomat in a Cairo suburb late Monday night, wounding him in the hand and shoulder, an Israeli embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Isaac Bar-Moshe said Zvi Kedat, an "administrative attaché" in his late thirties, underwent surgery for fractured bones in his left hand and was in good condition.

This was the first attack on an Israeli diplomat and the second incident of violence directed against the Jewish state in Egypt since the 1979 signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The two countries established diplomatic relations in February 1980.

Mr. Bar-Moshe told the As-

sociated Press that Mr. Kedat was shot at after he stepped from his car outside his home at the southern suburb of Maadi, a smart residential area 16 kilometres south of Cairo.

"The shots came from a speeding car," Mr. Bar-Moshe said. "Apparently there was more than one person in the car. It was an ambush."

An employee at the Cairo office of the Soviet news agency TASS told the Associated Press a typewritten Arabic statement signed "The Revolution of Egypt" and containing threats against Israeli diplomats in Egypt was delivered at the office Tuesday morning.

The employee said the undated statement was addressed to the TASS manager and was delivered

at the gate by a man who claimed it was a letter from the state-owned Cairo newspaper Al Ahram.

He said the statement was typewritten on poor quality paper and consisted of a single sheet.

The source quoted the letter as saying: "The armed vanguard of the Revolution of Egypt organisation has already set out to defend the honour of Egypt and the Egyptians in reply to ugly Israeli threats."

The organisation has never been heard of before.

"The vanguard is already engaged in an armed struggle against some agents of the Israeli secret service Mossad who came to Cairo under the guise of ordinary

(Continued on page 2)

Shultz, Arens discuss Mideast, Gulf crisis

LONDON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens held a 90-minute meeting in London Tuesday on the Middle East and the threat posed by the Iran-Iraq war to Gulf oil supplies.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said the supply of American shoulder-held Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia came up but was not a major topic. Mr. Speakes refused to say what other issues were discussed.

Other U.S. officials said Mr. Arens reiterated to Mr. Shultz his objections to the sale of the Stingers, to protect Saudi oil installations and shipping against any possible Iranian attack, because of what he perceived as a possible threat to Israel.

Mr. Arens was in Washington last week to confer with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger but did not meet Mr. Shultz because the secretary of state was attending a conference of NATO

foreign ministers there.

Mr. Shultz came to London to accompany President Reagan at talks Tuesday night with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and to attend the seven-nation economic summit opening here on Thursday.

Mr. Arens stopped off in London for the meeting on his way home from Washington. The Israeli embassy said, He, Monday, had talks with British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, whom he invited to visit Israel, the embassy added.

The White House, faced with reports that Iran was planning a major land attack on Iraq's oil port of Basra, meanwhile appealed again for a negotiated set-

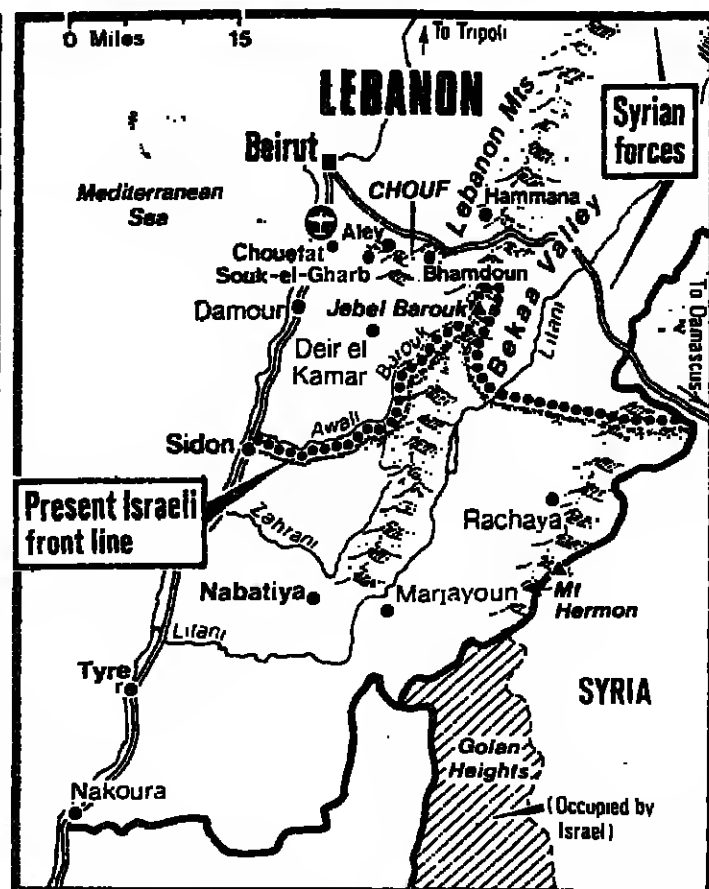
tlement of the Gulf war.

In making the appeal, Mr. Speakes said the White House had noted reports that Iran was preparing a "bummer wave" assault against Basra but said it would serve no useful purpose for him to speculate about what would happen.

Press reports said American intelligence had intercepted a message by Iranian Leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that Tuesday could be an "epic day" in the war with Iraq.

Mr. Speakes said: "We would like to have both sides move as quickly as possible to some negotiated stance. We are concerned that the fighting is continuing and we urge that both sides refrain from actions that would widen hostilities, and we are supporting diplomatic efforts of a conclusion."

Mr. Speakes also said the U.S. strongly supported the efforts of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to provide for their own defence.



Israel denies stopping fuel supplies to Beirut power plant

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli military officials Tuesday denied charges by Lebanese government officials that Israel was preventing fuel supplies from reaching Lebanon's largest power station.

"The truth is quite the opposite," one official said. Israel had in recent weeks come to an arrangement with Lebanon to allow fuel deliveries five times a week from a refinery at Zahranj in Israeli-occupied Lebanon to the power station at Jijeh, near Beirut, he added.

In Beirut, officials said earlier that Israeli forces in southern Lebanon were preventing fuel from reaching the power station, which supplies Beirut with more than half its power.

The officials said the station, which is in territory controlled by Falangist militia friendly to Israel, was running out of fuel and had reduced its production to conserve supplies.

Labour and Education Minister Selim Hoss told reporters Monday that the Israeli action was meant to punish the Beirut government for its opposition to the Israeli occupation.

The fuel stoppage would have serious consequences if it continued, he added.

Four 'infiltrators' caught in Golan, Israeli Army says

TEL AVIV (R) — One Palestinian commando was wounded and three others were captured Tuesday in a gunbattle with Israeli soldiers in the Golan Heights, an Israeli army spokesman said.

The spokesman said the commandos were trying to "infiltrate into Israel" but were detected by an Israeli patrol near the Jordanian frontier.

U.S. naval units escorting Arab oil tankers, Gulf shipping officials say

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab oil tankers sailing outside Iraq's self-proclaimed war zone in the northern Gulf have been accompanied by U.S. naval units, apparently to head off attacks on merchant vessels, Gulf shipping officials said Tuesday.

The officials, saying military naval activity in the waterway had increased noticeably over the past few days, said tankers had been accompanied without prior consultation with Arab Gulf states.

It was not clear whether the escorts were putting into practice a new U.S. policy or carrying out exercises.

Attacks on ships in the Gulf, through which one sixth of the non-Communist world's oil supplies pass, have recently intensified as the 44-month-old war between Iraq and Iran spilled over into the shipping lanes.

The officials said at least two ships headed for Kuwait had been accompanied by U.S. ships through a zone where four tankers have come under attack apparently from Iranian planes.

They said vessels belonging to the state-owned Kuwaiti oil tanker company had been accompanied in recent days from Qatar to Al Arabiyah Island off Saudi Arabia, north of the main oil terminal of Ras Tanurah.

They said the U.S. Navy, which Western military sources say has a force of about eight warships in the Gulf at the moment, was not escorting every tanker and appeared to be operating only in international waters.

"We have not asked them, but they are welcome to escort our ships if they like to. International waters are open for everybody," one official said.

Diplomatic sources said two of the American warships were serving as radar picket boats operating in conjunction with

AWACS radar surveillance planes provided to Saudi Arabia by the United States.

The shipping officials, meanwhile, said plans by Arab oil-producing countries to introduce more easily defensible navigation lanes for their tankers in the Gulf have been ruled out.

Delegates from Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies were said to have met last month in Riyadh to chart out safer lanes in the Gulf following attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers in or close to their territorial waters.

"If the tankers are brought closer to the shores, they would be in more danger than if they were subject to another aerial attack," one official said.

Tankers, shipping experts say, could run into a multitude of obstacles closer to the coast, including reefs and shallows, oil and gas pipelines, drilling rigs and oil loading terminals.

Israel keeps tight grip on S. Lebanon

By Alistair Lyon

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — On a rocky cliff top across the valley from this border village stands Beaufort Castle, a crusader fortress captured by Israeli troops from Palestinian fighters when they invaded Lebanon on June 6, 1982.

Two years later Marjayoun is the hub of Israel's plans to ensure its security by sponsoring a surrogate militia to keep control of South Lebanon even after Israeli troops leave.

Israel has shown little interest in an offer made by Lebanon's Prime Minister Rashid Karami to send a special army force to the south that would stop cross-border infiltration.

Mr. Karami's "national unity" cabinet, in office for over a month, includes Shi'ite Muslim Leader Nabih Berri, who organised a "day of anger" with strikes and demonstrations in the South Monday to mark the anniversary of the invasion.

Mr. Berri's naming as minister of state for the south raised hopes for action among his Shi'ite constituents in the southern suburbs of Beirut, many of them refugees from the South.

For years fighters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation

(PLO) used Beaufort Castle to shell and rocket Falangist held villages like Marjayoun, headquarters of the late Maj. Saad Haddad's pro-Israeli militia, and Israeli border settlements.

Maj. Haddad's force of Christian and Shi'ite villagers followed Israeli tanks as they rolled north, clearing the south of PLO commandos who had controlled the area for over a decade.

Two years later Israel is preparing the "South Lebanon Army", now commanded by retired Lebanese army General Antoine Lahd, to replace Israeli troops if and when they pull out.

So far there is little sign Israel is ready to cut its losses. It could withdraw without imperilling its security, as preventing a PLO comeback is perhaps the one issue Lebanon's factions can agree on.

Israel says it wants "security arrangements" with local communities in the south, but it has alienated most inhabitants especially the Shi'ite majority.

Israeli troops face daily attacks from Shi'ite villagers.

Shi'ite resentment stems from the heavy-handed tactics of the Israelis, who seal off villages, make mass arrests, bulldoze roadside orchards and respond to attacks by firing their automatic weapons in all directions.

Israel has suffocated the economy by closing road links and flooding the south with cheap Israeli farm produce.

Village religious leaders use Shi'ite traditions of sacrifice and martyrdom to inspire local men to wage an increasingly bitter struggle against Israel and its allies.

Since the invasion began, 584 Israelis have died and over 3,500 have been wounded. Southerners think the casualties can influence Israeli public opinion, but have no illusions the Israeli army can be expelled by force.

Gen. Lahd plans to build an 8,000-man army to protect the south and guarantee Israel's northern border.

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens said recently security in the south had improved because of Gen. Lahd's leadership.

An Israeli spokesman told Reuters that Gen. Lahd's militia was 3,000-strong, but Western military sources say the true figure is probably nearer 1,500, of whom 85 per cent are Falangists.

They doubt that the militia, armed, trained and financed by Israel, will be able to keep control when the Israelis go.

Israel's need to rely on Gen. Lahd's "South Lebanon Army" stems from its failure to secure a full-scale peace treaty with Lebanon, one of the unstated goals of the invasion.

U.N. chief urges federal state in Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has urged Greek and Turkish Cypriots swiftly to create a federal state.

In a report to the Security Council made public Monday he asked them to "avoid actions that tend to prejudice the agreed basis for a settlement and to proceed without further delay to seek a solution in that basis, aimed at the establishment of federal state".

He recommended a six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Peacekeeping Force, UNFICYP, now numbering 2,347, in

Cyprus since 1964.

Efforts to solve the Cyprus problem have been complicated by the Turkish Cypriots' unilateral declaration of an independent state in the part of the island they control, which the security council has rejected as legally invalid.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he had continued his good offices mission "but, regrettably, did not record any progress".

He said he was profoundly concerned about a \$117.7 million financial deficit in a fund set up to help support UNFICYP.

The fund is made up of voluntary contributions by states to those governments which supply troops or police to the force — Australia, Austria, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said: "The last payment to the troop-contributing governments in respect of their claims, which, in some cases, represent only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in January 1984 and met those claims only through December 1977."

Egyptian premier passes away

(Continued from page 1)

swept 390 of 448 People's Assembly seats.

Reporters at the cabinet offices said the lean, balding Mohiaddin arrived at the cabinet office around 11 a.m. and collapsed minutes later with what Cairo Radio described as "a massive heart attack".

Dr. Rifaa Wassef, the cabinet physician, and Health Minister Dr. Sabgy Zaki who rushed from his nearby office to examine Mr. Mohiaddin, pronounced him dead.

Mr. Mohiaddin's body was taken by ambulance to the armed forces hospital at the southern Cairo suburb of Maadi.

Mr. Mubarak ordered a state funeral, complete with military honours for Mr. Mohiaddin and the president was expected to head the mourners.

Mr. Mubarak posthumously awarded Mr. Mohiaddin the Collar of the Republic, the second highest Egyptian decoration. The official civil orders list says this decoration is granted to "Egyptians and others who render valuable public services in Egypt and elsewhere."

Mr. Mubarak's statement tributed Mr. Mohiaddin as "an example of sacrifice and selfless contribution... he lived and died a sir-

ugger for right and principle and never wavered in the face of the strongest challenges."

Mr. Mohiaddin suffered a mild heart attack shortly before Egypt's general elections on May 27 and doctors ordered him to stay at home for three weeks.

The Middle East News Agency (MENA) said doctors had warned Mr. Mohiaddin not to fast during the current Muslim Holy Month of Ramadan but he ignored the warning.

Mr. Mohiaddin, who leaves a widow, a son and a daughter, was born on Feb. 16, 1926, into a well-established Egyptian family with land at Kafr Shukr in the Nile Delta.

He was a student at Cairo University in the late 1940s and early 1950s, qualifying as a doctor and becoming a specialist in radiology.

Long career

He also played a role in student politics as a member of the student union in the early days of the late Gamal Abdul Nasser's 1952 revolution.

Under Nasser, Mr. Mohiaddin abandoned a promising career in medicine to become an administrator and was appointed governor of Sharkia Governorate in 1968.

He also served as governor of

the great port city of Alexandria before the late President Sadat made him a cabinet minister in 1973.

He remained an organiser and administrator throughout the rest of his career, building up no great popular appeal or grassroots power base.

He was made prime minister when Mr. Mubarak succeeded Mr. Sadat, and served the new president as a loyal government and party manager.

On hearing of Mr. Mohiaddin's death, Mr. Mubarak had an urgent meeting with Defence Minister Field-Marshal Mohammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala and Interior Minister Hassan Abu Basha.

Mr. Mubarak also telephoned Foreign Minister Ali, who was visiting Khartoum, calling him back to Cairo.

The decree naming Mr. Ali the senior most of four deputy premiers in the cabinet, acting premier said he would perform this task "in addition to his other duties" as foreign minister.

Mr. Ali has been foreign minister since May 1980. Prior to this assignment he served for two years as minister of defence and military production.

Mr. Mubarak can appoint Mr. Ali prime minister in his own right or choose someone else to head a new cabinet.

Israeli diplomat shot in Cairo

(Continued from page 1)

diplomats and were allowed by the government to stay at the Israeli flag flies in the sacred skies of Egypt," the source quoted the letter as saying.

In the only other incident involving the Israeli diplomatic mission since the establishment of diplomatic relations, a young man

threw a molotov cocktail at an empty car belonging to an Israeli diplomat as it was parked outside the consulate in the Mediterranean port of Alexandria last December.

The molotov cocktail exploded on the ground but did not damage the car, and the young man who threw it was arrested.

Israeli envoy's visit

"We don't know how this (the attack on Mr. Kedari) ties in with the visit" of Israel's former ambassador to Egypt, Elihu Ben-Elissar who returned to Israel after delivering a "verbal message" to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a government official said.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.					
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 15:00..... Koran 15:20..... Cartoons 15:45..... Religious Programme 16:00..... Children's Programme 16:30..... Local Programme on Food 16:40..... Religious Programme 17:00..... Ramadan Puzzle 18:00..... Kuwait Series 18:30..... Religious Programme 18:41..... Call to Pray 18:50..... Religious Programme 19:00..... Comedy Series (Ghazal) 19:50..... Programme Review 20:00..... News in Arabic 20:30..... Local Series 21:00..... Local Series 21:30..... Local Series 23:00..... News Summary in Arabic 23:10..... Varieties Continued FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00..... Un Tends Pour Tout 19:00..... News in French 19:15..... Les de la Aurore 19:30..... News in Hebrew 20:00..... News in Arabic 20:30..... Cowboys 21:10..... Alice: A Fight for Love 22:00..... News in English 22:15..... Hotel RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 90 KHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW 07:00..... Light Music 07:30..... Newsweek 08:00..... Morning Show 10:00..... News Summary 10:05..... Morning Show 11:00..... Pop Session 12:00..... News Summary 12:35..... Pop Session 13:00..... News Summary 13:05..... Pop Session 14:00..... News Bulletin 14:10..... Instrumentals 14:30..... Old Mother 15:00..... Concert Hour 16:00..... News Summary 16:05..... Instrumentals 16:30..... Old Favourites 17:00..... Jordan Weekly 17:30..... Pop Session 18:00..... News Summary 18:05..... Over a Cup of Tea 18:30..... Music 19:00..... News & News 19:30..... Date with a Star 20:00..... Evening Show 21:00..... News Summary 21:05..... Evening Show		22:00..... News Summary 22:05..... News Summary 24:00..... News Headlines BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Wakeup 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:58 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News 07:10 9:00 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Omnibus 09:00 World News 09:05 24 Hours: News Summary 09:50 That's True 09:45 Reports on Religious World 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Peebles' Choice 10:30 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 World News 11:45 These Musical Islands 12:15 Patrick Marryot's Music 12:30 The Mootiny and Pinetale Seizure of HMS Bounty 12:50 Recording of the Week 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 World Service Short Story 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:30 Outlook 21:30 Stock Summary 15:30 Letters from Everywhere 15:45 Holist and his Circle 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 Middleman 17:40 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:10 Commentary 18:15 Counterpoint 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Monitor 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Wakeup 19:45 Sports Report 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Top Tenth 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 A Treasury of Music 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Assignment 23:00 London Radio 23:15 World Service Short Story 23:30 Jazz for the Adding 24:00 World News 06:00 The World Today 06:25 Book Choice VOICE OF AMERICA NW 1260, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 13210 KHz 06:00 VOA Morning News on the hour: news summaries; daily business reports; VOA editorials and world news; opinion roundups; analyses, viewpoints; features 17:00 News 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 News Music USA 18:40 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News 20:30 News Music USA 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * "Festival de Cannes" exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre. * Exhibition of paintings "Segments of Vision" by Amman Khannash at the Alia Art Gallery at 8:30 p.m. FILM VIDEO * "Les Amnes 30" at the French Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267 American Centre: 44371 American Centre Library: 41520 British Council: 361475 French Cultural Centre: 37070 Goethe Institute: 41904 Soviet Cultural Centre: 42003 Spanish Cultural Centre: 24044 Turkish Cultural Centre: 39777 Haya Arts Centre: 665195 Hussein Youth City: 66781 Y.W.C.A.: 66425 66425 Amman Municipal Library: 36111 University of Jordan Library: 843555 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Renata Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51661. Jordan Archaeological museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a 1 Citadel H101. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Cont. collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53259, where a should always be critical. ARRIVALS 06:00..... Cairo (MS) 08:40..... Karachi (PK) 09:15..... Dubai (RJ) 09:30..... Aqaba (RJ) 09:45..... Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ) 09:45..... Cairo (RJ) 11:05..... Muscat, Bahrain (KLM) 12:25..... Larnaca (CY) 14:40..... Kuwait (KU) 15:00..... 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Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 20:55..... Cairo (RJ) 20:55..... Larnaca (CY) 21:50..... Cairo (MS)		MARITIME TRAFFIC Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: — Kota Wanta — Mughebe — St. John — Uskok — Charming — El Vira Amman Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service. MONEY EXCHANGE Local sell/buy rates in J.S. Belgian franc..... 58.6 / 69.2 Dutch guilder..... 124. / 125.2 Egyptian pound..... 319 / 322.3 French franc..... 45.7 / 46 Iraqi dinar..... 367 / 370.8 Italian lire (for 100)..... 163.7 / 164.7 Japanese yen (for 100)..... 1266.5 / 1271 Kuwaiti dinar..... 63.2 / 63.9 Lebanese lira..... 1078.2 / 1086.2 Qatar riyal..... 102.7 / 103.3 Saudi riyal..... 106.5 / 106.9 Swedish crown..... 47.1 / 47.4 Swiss franc..... 168.6 / 169.6 Syrian lire..... 51.3 / 52 U.S. dollar..... 102.2 / 102.6 U.S. sterling pound..... 525.4 / 526.8 U.S. dollar..... 375 / 377.7 W. German mark..... 140.6 / 141.4 WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. Temperature will be normal, with light and variable winds changing to northerly-moderate at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C Amman..... 15/29 Aqaba..... 21/37 Desert..... 14/34 Jordan Valley..... 19/35 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 27, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent.		EMERGENCIES Ambulance..... 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police..... 199 Blood bank..... 77521 Civil Defence rescue..... 661111 Fire headquarters..... 32090-3 Police rescue..... 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters..... 39141 Traffic police..... 58300-1 Electric Power Co..... 36334-2 Municipal water service..... 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport..... (08) 53333 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre..... 813813-32 Khalid Maternity, Al Amman..... 42441 Akkish Maternity, Al Amman..... 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity..... 42362 Malbas, Al Amman..... 36140 Palestine, Shobeina..... 664171-4 Shobeina Hospital..... 669131 University Hospital..... 845845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein..... 66715R Al-Muasher Hospital..... 667227-9 The Islamic, Aqaba..... 665592 Al-Ahli, Aqaba..... 665592 Italian, Al-Mohajer..... 777101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh..... 775111 Army, Marka..... 91611 GENERAL Jordan Television..... 73111 Radio Jordan..... 74111 Ministry of Tourism..... 42311 Hotel complaints..... 666412 Price complaints..... 661176 Information..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls..... 10 Overseas calls..... 10 Cable or telegram..... 18 Repair service..... 11 Dr. Walid Sahawneh..... 779997 Mershi pharmacy..... 770910 Mairouh pharmacy..... 23672 Basmam pharmacy..... 22764 Al Sayed pharmacy..... 43611 Ghassan pharmacy..... 774497 Barg taxi..... 41299 Asfour taxi..... 667079 University taxi..... 661001 Tareq taxi..... 23024 Habi taxi..... 815466 Shahid taxi..... 2145 Bitar taxi..... 92930	
MARKET PRICES Marrow (large)..... (50 / 120 Marrow (small)..... 220 / 180 Mushrooms..... 600 / 500 Caulion (dry)..... 120 / 100 Onion (green)..... 200 / 160 Potatoes..... 900 / 800 Oltra..... 180 / 150 Oranges (local)..... 180 / 150 Oranges..... 220 / 200 Pens..... 350 / 300 Pepper (sweet)..... 200 / 150 Pepper (hot green)..... 240 / 220 Potatoes..... 150 / 120 Spinach..... 200 / 170 Strawberries..... 1400 / 1000 Tomatoes..... 160 / 120 Water Melon..... 160 / 130 Melon..... 180 / 140 Uppertower price in fils per kg. Banana..... 240 / 210 Banana (Mukammal)..... 240 / 210 Caulion (dry)..... 360 / 300 Broad Beans..... 360 / 320 Cabbage..... 900 / 800 Carrot..... 130 / 100 Cauliflower (white)..... 160 / 120 Chest nut..... 90 / 60 Cucumber (large)..... 200 / 150 Cucumber (small)..... 240 / 220 Eggplant (large)..... 150 / 120 Eggplant (small)..... 260 / 220 Garlic..... 260 / 200 Grapefruit..... 200 / 150 Lemon..... 260 / 220 Mallow..... 240 / 180											

'Obeidat orders payment of employee indemnities

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat has instructed the Labour Ministry to implement the Higher Court of Justice's decision on the indemnity due to employees in government institutions who have resigned their posts.

Government employees whose resignation has been accepted by the institution in which they work are entitled to an indemnity, according to the court's decision.

In implementation of the prime minister's instructions, Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar issued directives to all government

institutions, along with the text of the court's decision, to settle all disputes along these lines.

Chairman of the central council and secretary-general of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) had earlier raised this issue with Mr. 'Obeidat during a recent meeting in May. The general union of air transport and tourism workers had earlier filed a court case to the Higher Court of Justice requesting that the policy whereby the 4,000 workers in Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will be deprived from their right to indemnity upon resignation be cancelled.

Agricultural investment company to discuss issue of new shares

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Agricultural Investment Company (AAIC) will convene a meeting in Jeddah Sunday to discuss floating company shares for sale to the public throughout the Arab World, according to Mr. Hamdi Al Tabba'a, chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce who leaves for Jeddah Saturday to attend the meeting.

The company, in which 11 Arab states hold shares, has a capital of \$1 billion and the representatives of these countries will have to decide whether new shares worth \$250 million are to be offered for sale, Mr. Tabba'a said in a statement quoted by Al Dustour newspaper.

The company was set up in October 1983 at a meeting of Arab businessmen in Casablanca. He said that the company invests and finances businesses related to agricultural projects, fishing, food processing, the production of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and farm equipment, animal husbandry, canning industries and other food processing industries.

The AAIC now plans to est-

ablish a bank to finance these projects and an insurance company to help deal with any organisation or Arab or foreign country in these fields, Mr. Tabba'a said.

The finance raised by the new shares, he said, will be used to widen the activities of the company.

Jordan, along with Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Libya, Syria, Morocco, Mauritania, Bahrain, Iraq, North Yemen hold shares in the company, Mr. Tabba'a said.

Ministry orders livestock counts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture announced Sunday that it will launch a comprehensive campaign on June 21 to count the number of heads of livestock in the country.

The campaign, which is expected to last a week, is designed to determine the livestock resources in order to make available the required amounts of fodder and medication for them, the ministry said.



Information Minister Mrs. Laila Sharaf Tuesday delivers the opening address to the two-day conference of the Arab Journalists Federation (Petra photo)

Lice problem growing, says survey

AMMAN (J.T.) — A survey conducted by Al Ra'i newspaper has revealed the ominous spread of lice among schoolchildren in Jordan, especially in Amman and its suburbs.

The survey also revealed that the spread of lice has grown since 1976, with the increase in the importation of foreign labour, and that the first serious cases have been detected among schoolchildren.

As there can be no immunity against lice, all children and even adults are liable to contract lice which affect the body, weaken the general physical condition, and reduce the ability to work or study.

The lice which used to infest the Jordanian community in the past, had almost completely vanished in the country before it re-appeared in very disturbing forms over the past eight years, the survey said. It went on to say that the spread of lice among Jordanians has had serious consequences for the country's economy, and has been caused mainly by the intermixing of various nationalities in Jordan and the availability of travel facilities by land, sea and air.

It said that a ban imposed on the DDT pesticide that was widely

used in the early 1950s has helped the lice to re-appear in even greater numbers in Jordan.

Most cases appear among schoolchildren due to the fact that they come together so often, while close contact among them helps the lice to spread quickly, the survey noted.

Parasites

A louse, which is hardly three millimetres long, is a parasitic insect.

It normally lives in the hair and sucks the blood of its host, while sometimes it causes typhus. An infected child keeps scratching his or her skin continuously causing red spots to appear on the scalp and the neck. The lice, which quickly multiplies in large numbers, have to be seen to be removed, or eliminated by the use of different types of medication.

Jordan imported 800 types of medication to combat lice between 1973 and 1976, and a total of 42,000 units of medicine were imported in 1983, according to the survey.

It revealed that a number of schools in Amman had to close some of their classes due to the

spread of lice among the children there.

The infected children then carried the lice to their homes, and the families as a whole then suffered. Schools which fail to send home children with lice until they are clean again, risk all the schoolchildren contracting the parasite and might lead to the closure of the school by the health authorities, the survey said.

Health and school authorities are now co-operating to combat lice, and are seeking help from parents. They are also issuing instructions on hygiene and cleanliness to ensure that children remain clean and healthy, the survey explained.

It said the Health Ministry is taking measures to ensure that the "good health" certificates issued to foreign workers arriving in Jordan by their own countries are genuine, and is asking schools to refer to clinics and government-run health centres any children found to have lice so as to give them proper treatment.

Health Ministry experts advise citizens to clean their bodies and clothes with soap and hot water if they want to avoid health hazards.

Information minister opens Arab journalists talks Sharaf underlines influence of media on future thought

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Information Laila Sharaf said Tuesday that the information media is one of the most important and potentially dangerous elements that shape the thinking of people and influence their general cultural thinking.

Addressing the bi-annual meeting of the general secretariat of the Arab Journalists Federation (AJF) here, Mrs. Sharaf said that journalists in the Arab World are an important element in spreading awareness among the people in a "troubled and lost" Arab society.

In her inaugural speech at the beginning of the two-day meeting, Mrs. Sharaf stressed that there are many challenges facing journalists in the Arab World and that, through the media, they should be taken above purely personal and individual concerns.

The minister referred to the miserable memory of June 5 (when Israel began the 1967 Middle East war), which, she said, revealed the results of Arab disunity and illusion in which the media made such a negative contribution.

"Upon you falls a big responsibility," the minister said.

Jordan, Mrs. Sharaf continued, opens its heart to people of science and knowledge and is willing to become an arena in which to discuss cultural and scientific issues and to promote the exchange of thought. However, she added, the information media has not been given the attention it deserves.

Delivering a speech at the meeting, President of the AJF Sa'ed 'Jasem Hammoudeh said, referring to the assassination of federal Secretary-General Hanna Mukbel last month in Cyprus, that the road to liberate Palestine and protect the Arab Nation is passable only through the sacrifices that has to be offered.

Mr. Hammoudeh said that Mr. Mukbel never gave up despite the pressures and threats he was fac-

ing, and he continued his struggle to promote the Arab position.

He said that Mr. Mukbel's efforts resulted in the strengthened position of Arab journalism and showed the way forward to other journalists.

Mr. Hammoudeh said that the Arab nations had requested Palestinian unity and that the intrusion of certain countries into Palestinian affairs could only weaken their position.

He said journalists are required to defend their national causes and to stand in the face of Israeli threats against the Arabs in the occupied territories.

Mr. Hammoudeh also pointed to the issue of moving foreign embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He said that journalists should work to put an end to such plans and to support the government of national unity in Lebanon.

He also referred to the Lebanese resistance to Israeli occupation in South Lebanon. The abrogation of the May 17 agreement between Israel and Lebanon, Mr. Hammoudeh said, is a victory for Lebanon and the Arabs alike.

On the Iran-Iraq war, he said that, despite the attempts of Iran to widen the scope of the war and its aim of building up the conflict, Iraq is capable of defending itself and that it would not tolerate any foreign intervention in the region.

"The Jewish conference in Morocco (which took place at the end of May) does not serve the Palestinian question", Mr. Hammoudeh said. "On the contrary, it supports agreements such as Camp David which all Arabs have

rejected", he added.

Delivering a speech at the meeting, President of the Jordanian Journalists Association Mahmoud Al Kayed said the message of the AJF is that of awareness and national service, crowned with honest effort.

Mr. Kayed said the federation has achieved many political and professional goals while always emphasising the presence of the Arab cause. Arab journalists have been an honest carrier of news to Arab citizens living under critical situations, he added.

Despite the development of Arab journalism, both technically and professionally however, Mr. Kayed said, "we must face up to the fact that our journalism is still not capable of discovering the truth and stopping conspiracies."

President of the Lebanese Journalists Association Mithem Karam praised in his speech the work of the assassinated Mr. Mukbel who "gave up his life for his cause and was martyred because he never gave up."

During the two-day meeting, which is being attended by presidents of various Arab journalists associations, participants will discuss issues such as the election of a new federation secretary-general.

Attending the opening ceremonies of the meeting were President of the Syrian Journalists Association Saber Falhout, President of the Algerian Journalists Association Mohammed Abbas, Deputy President of the Arab Journalists Federation Rakan Al Majidi, Secretary of the Palestinian Journalists Association Ghanem Zurkai, secretary member Bassem Al Share' from Lebanon, President of the Moroccan Journalists Association Mohammed Al Arabi, and other participants and invitees.

The conferees earlier stood in silence prior to the beginning of the meeting in memory of Mr. Mukbel, and later visited his grave to pay their respects.

Khammash provides segments of vision into American, Jordanian life

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The exhibition of the work of Ammar Khammash now on show at the Alia Art Gallery is a stimulating one, not in as much as the oils and watercolours themselves are stimulating, although many are, but more in the issues it raises. Entitled "Segments of Vision", a title that could refer to one or more likely all of the several aspects of the show, it consists of large oil paintings on unusual shaped canvases capturing some of the same in Jordan. At first it seems that the former bears very little

relevancy to the latter but in actual fact there is a fairly natural and obvious progression from one to the other.

Khammash, a young, tremendously creative and able artist started by painting the patterns he saw in the Jordanian landscape, the patterns created by the old houses climbing up the valley sides in Salt, the rows of olive trees only made visible by the little pools of shade they cast, and the patchwork of the fields. Not natural patterns then, but the ones man has imposed on his environment. As Khammash painted them, he enhanced their natural "charge" to the extent that his paintings turned out to be quite beautiful, and much sought after, works of art.

Coke cans

On arriving in America, he gravitated towards the same kind of repetition of form, to the colourful and endless rows of cans, bottles and vegetables in that essence of American life, the supermarket.

"I saw the rows of coke bottles as olive trees," Khammash explains, "and when I came back I saw the olive trees as coke bottles!"

Again Khammash used the innate appeal of these objects, an appeal often created by man to the tune of many thousands of dollars as in the case of the coke can, to give his work that impact. At the same time, he reduced their forms down to a few very big brush strokes of bright colour which emphasised their rhythm, the regular pulsating beat of the repeated shape and colour. As Khammash says, he takes them to the edge of abstraction so that they cease being a row of bottles on a shelf and start to be whatever one's own imagination sees in them.

ART REVIEW

Inevitably some comparisons have been, and will be made to the early work of Andy Warhol for, although the approaches of the two artists are totally different, they are both means to the same end: To create an awareness of the beauty of the bright, continuous patterns of consumer goods of "the supermarket landscape."

Slices of canvases

At his last exhibition in Amman, now two and a half years ago, this was the point — fast fabrics of two ways of life subtly linked — Khammash had reached. In the interim period, Khammash has continued to work much in the same way, developing his ideas slowly. This present exhibition is thus not radically different from the last, the most obvious change being the use of excitingly cut and shaped canvases. Although not a new practice by any means, it does



"Generic Detail", an oil painting on canvas by Ammar Khammash (J.T. photo)

however represent a methodical extension for Khammash. By cutting the canvases lengthwise in "Soft Drinks" he defines more acutely the horizontal elements — the shelves — of the composition. The slice in his canvases "Vegetables and Coke Machine" is even more important. The eye is drawn from right to left across the canvas by the increasing size and intensity in the mosaic of the heaped cabbages and carrots. Suddenly the flow is stopped; a dramatic cut. The eye hesitates, then moves on to the bold black, red and white design of the totally overwhelming coke machine. Taken on their own, the two halves have little impact, neither coke machine nor vegetables are complete by themselves. The whole painting thus depends on and is, as Khammash says "just a little crack".

The same kind of process is at work in the oil of "Wadi Um Maghara". The diagonal slice stops this almost totally abstract landscape from being just a view. "Instead it becomes two pieces of something," Khammash adds, "it reminds you that it is just wood and canvas. It also gives the illusion of a tilt even though the painting is just an ordinary square."

"Wadi Um Maghara" and "The Land of Abu Omer" are the two pieces in which Khammash seems

partly to resolve the dilemma of combining his experience of the States with what he is trying to make us aware of here in Jordan. In these two paintings he uses to maximum effect the increasingly large and rapid brushstrokes of his later watercolours ("The Land of Hassan", "Wadi Al Sarou", "Al Aalouk"), brushstrokes which represent a rejection by Khammash of his earlier more careful "squirish brush marks" which, as he became increasingly competent, lost their challenge. This was a loss of interest that was starting to show — one or two of the watercolours at this exhibition, although still extremely attractive, have lost the initial vigour of his earlier work when this technique was still new. Through this new technique Khammash manages to produce images that are dynamically contemporary, while still maintaining the patterns, the colours and the dryness of the north Jordanian countryside.

Zany, explosive

The most exciting use of canvas has to be however in Khammash's latest work, "Johnston Street", which he regards as very much an experiment. In this, Khammash has tried to capture the life, the movement the different layers of communication in one of the more

salubrious parts of Lafayette, the American town where Khammash is completing his architectural studies. To help him do this, Khammash has used a composition of aerodynamically-shaped canvases, wild unfinished brushstrokes of electric colours and precise mathematical and scientific formulas which have put power behind his poetry. The effect is zany and explosive, but for Khammash in terms of impact, the street still wins.

"Next semester I want to try again, but this time all the senses will be working as I want to incorporate sound, and cho-

reography with my paintings." Taken as a whole, Khammash's exhibition does not really make any clear or new statements and it is furthermore somewhat confusing, an emotion Khammash has intentionally exacerbated by hanging his work so that one alternates rapidly between the States and Jordan rather like the artist himself. In view of these things, the question "why exhibit now?" comes to mind. The artist's reply that he is simply and honestly try-

ing to show what he has been doing in his two and a half years absence from the Jordan art scene is perhaps enough. But perhaps it is not. Might not it have been better to wait, to let his ideas develop further so that when he did exhibit here he could have blown the whole scene wide open, something that with his enormous creativity and talent he will ultimately and surely do.

The exhibition continues until June 10.



The canvas "Johnston Street," displayed on the back wall of the artist's studio (J.T. photo)

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GENSCHER'S BOMBHELL (Garman foreign minister to leave party leadership)
GROWLS FROM A "WOUNDED BEAR" (Soviets reject inquiries about Sakharov)
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Big job before Lebanon's national unity cabinet

By John Muttam

THE LEBANESE Reconciliation Conference held at Lausanne, Switzerland, from March 12 to March 20, 1984 provided an opportunity for Lebanon's nine warring Christian and Muslim leaders to discuss mutual problems and to explore ways and means to reweave the socio-political fabric of Lebanon that was torn apart by nine years of civil war and which cost so far an estimated 100,000 lives.

The nine militia leaders unanimously agreed:

(a) to maintain a cease-fire to be accompanied by a series of steps to ensure its implementation on the ground; (b) to meet frequently upon the request of President Amin Gemayel to ensure the return of normal life to the shattered nation; (c) to institute a 32-man constitutional commission chosen by the president to work during a period of six months on political reforms that would distribute powers equally to Christians and Muslims; and (d) to form a government of "national unity" that would work on reconciling views of the various feuding factions.

As a follow-up measure, under the premiership of Mr. Rashid Karami, a ten-member National Unity Cabinet, which includes representatives of all the main militias, started to function from April 30, 1984. Mr. Karami's cabinet has, so far, not succeeded in ending

sporadic street clashes and shootings in Beirut. It appears that there are four major problems, requiring solutions before political normalcy and peace can be restored in Lebanon.

National Unity

The first problem is to forge national unity, which has been for long very badly disrupted by civil disturbances. What precisely undermines national unity is the proliferation of local militias, created along religious and sectarian lines, each trying to get a greater share of Lebanon's political and economic pie.

National unity is threatened more severely in South Lebanon, which is under Israeli occupation. Israel has been grooming the so-called South Lebanon Army, a Christian-dominated militia, created and paid by Israel, to take control of the South if and when its troops withdraw.

The recent establishment of an "information office" in Jerusalem by the Lebanese forces militia is considered an open defiance of the central government's authority in Beirut.

Whether the Karami government will succeed in curbing feuding activities of the various militias, pulling in different directions, would depend on its ability to build up an adequate military force, loyal and capable of enforcing the

central government's authority over the whole of Lebanon. However, the problem of reforming the national army, crippled along sectarian lines over the past several months, is yet another challenge facing the Karami cabinet.

Territorial integrity

The second problem is to somehow restore Lebanon's territorial integrity. Israel's occupation of South Lebanon, since 1982, is a burning issue. Israel says it will not succumb to any political pressure from any quarters, not even from the U.S., to leave South Lebanon before its security along the northern border is guaranteed.

An estimated 40,000 Syrian soldiers are now controlling much of the Bekaa valley and northern Lebanon. The Syrian forces are there upon invitation by the Lebanese government, its legitimacy being sanctioned by the Arab League and the Heads of Arab States in 1976; whereas, the Israelis are there by the force of invasion. Hence, Syria says it will pull out its forces only when the Israeli forces leave South Lebanon.

As the recent national reconciliation government in Lebanon has been practically midwifed by Syria, it can further be expected to play a con-

structive diplomatic role in securing Lebanon's territorial integrity. For one thing, Syria may not opt for a military solution to the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon; for another, it would not like to see any great power to intervene in Lebanon that would complicate the issue as never before. Syria has already expressed its willingness to accede to the Israeli demand for security along its northern borders. This portends a development which hopefully may lead to an early establishment of Lebanon's territorial integrity.

Political reforms

A third problem that needs urgent attention is to set a stage for political reforms in Lebanon. An unwritten national pact, accepted by all at the time of Lebanon's independence in 1943 provided that the top political offices should be shared by the country's dominant sects, based on the estimates of their population. Accordingly, the posts of president and prime minister invariably went to a Christian and a Muslim respectively. However, the relevance of this conventional practice was later challenged by the Muslims whose population since independence has far outnumbered the Christian

population and hence needed reversal of roles in the political echelon. Much of the political turmoil and bloodshed in Lebanon centred round this main issue.

The Lausanne Conference agreed upon a half-Christian half-Muslim representation in the cabinet which itself was hailed as a helpful step in reducing tension and animosity between warring groups. However, the cabinet cannot for long delay in bringing about electoral reforms for which the Muslims have been aiming for decades. They have been asking for a fair share of parliament seats and a greater share of high posts in the civil as well as military services.

Crisis of identity

Lastly, Lebanon faces a crisis of identity. This problem has its roots in the history of Lebanon's independence movement. The two major communities of Lebanon differed in their views regarding the future of Lebanon. Resisting a Christian-dominated Lebanon, the Muslims looked towards neighbouring Syria for a possible union with it to maintain its Arab character. But the Christians refused to acquiesce to the idea of Lebanon becoming a part of Syria; some even preferred remaining under France and maintaining a Western orientation.

That crisis of national ide-

nity still continues in Lebanon. The Christian-dominated Falangist militia, for example, would like to see a federal set-up in which Lebanon would be divided into semi-autonomous cantons, run by different religious groups. That may be an extreme position and it may not happen; but the Falangists are not easily convinced of other alternatives.

The mainly-Druze Progressive Socialist Party, led by Walid Junblatt, advocates a radical overhaul of the system of political sectarianism in Lebanon. He seems to prefer a secular, socialist and Arab-oriented Lebanon. The idea of cantonisation, as envisaged by the Falangists according to Mr. Junblatt, is just suicidal and could just destroy what is left of Lebanon.

Nonetheless, it would need time to heal the wounds of a long civil war. However, the antagonists of yesterday have begun to co-operate in an effort to pull out Lebanon from years of political anarchy. The process can be hastened by creating more congenial conditions to strengthen mutual trust and confidence among the leaders. For, ultimately, the secure foundations of a stable political society rest on those finer feelings of respect, understanding, and co-operation, born out of mutual trust and confidence among its members.

The invasion that failed

TWO years ago today, Israel invaded Lebanon, apparently with two aims in mind: To destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation militarily and politically and to install a regime in Beirut that would sign a peace treaty and normalise relations with the Zionist state. Israel has succeeded on neither count, however, and it is also past the point where it can ever succeed to impose its will on the Arabs. The invasion has thus been a total failure.

It is said that "Faith is nice, but it is doubt that gets you an education". For the Israelis, faith in their military might as the factor that could solve all their problems with the Arabs might be tempered somewhat by their experience in Lebanon. If not, let them continue on the course to disaster. There is always a time when history teaches everybody a lesson.

Perhaps the Israelis might want to learn from the demise of the prime minister who led them into the Lebanon war. Where is he now? And where are his promises that "Operation Peace for Galilee" will ensure that no shot will be fired at Israelis for 40 years to come?

Israelis might look at the endless suffering that Begin, Sharon and Eitan have wrought upon themselves and others during the past two years.

They might want to examine the pathetic state of their economy, and see the new ruptures in their social and political fabric. But above all, let the Israelis think of where they are heading — whether or not they are saving any chance for their future, as a state, political movement or as a people.

The other side of the story is of course the Americans. They are in a weaker position in the Middle East today than at any time in memory. And why? Because the U.S. has allowed Israel to make its foreign policy, particularly in Lebanon.

"Distrust of America in the Arab World today is intense...." Robert Kaiser, an associate editor of the Washington Post wrote recently. "But if Israel's best friend and protector loses credibility as a broker, won't Israel suffer most in the end?" he asked.

Such is the feeling about the American-Israeli alliance that has brought failure for Israel and defeat for the U.S. in Lebanon. And the drift will continue to be dangerous so long as belligerence is encouraged and moderation is punished, in the Middle East elsewhere.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: What political outcome?

TUESDAY MARKS the 17th anniversary of the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories: the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. Despite the military defeat suffered by the Arabs in the 1967 war and despite the heavy blow dealt to their dignity, the Zionists had not been able until now to impose its will on the Arab Nation, nor was it able to force the Arabs to deal with Israel on a de facto basis.

Following the 1967 war the Arab World witnessed a general progress and development in military, economic and social fields, and the Arabs, despite the disaster that had befallen them, had been able to mobilise their resource and adopt unified stands with regard to the Zionist enemy. They had refused to deal with that enemy despite the defeat because they believe that this defeat will not last for ever. To prove this they launched the 1973 war against Israel, but in fact they were better off after their defeat in 1967 than the victory they achieved in 1973 with regard to the political results that followed each war.

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and despite the great devastation it caused and the thousands of people who fell victim to it, the Arabs feel better off than after their successes in 1973 because the Zionist enemy has been and still is suffering from that invasion, and every day the resistance in Lebanon is dealing blows to the Israelis with their heroic steadfastness and daring attacks on enemy troops.

On the 17th anniversary of the 1967 war we remember our lands and we have hope that future generations will be able to restore Arab rights in their homeland.

Al Dustour: Bitter memory

SEVENTEEN YEARS followed the great disaster of June 1967 and the Arab conscience is still alive and aware of the situation, and of the lessons that should be learnt from Israel's occupation of Arab territory. Perhaps the Arabs have now come to realise that what has been taken by force can be regained by force only.

This same feeling haunted the Arabs' minds in the wake of the 1967 disaster, and this ought to prevail in the minds and actions of the Arabs living now and those who are sincere in their struggle to restore Arab rights and lands in Palestine. In fact this should form a basis on which Arab might should be established.

The present Arab situation however does not indicate that this lesson has been fully absorbed and digested, but it is there in the minds of millions because the disaster of defeat was so imposing that it left a very deep scar in the Arab people's hearts that can never be erased.

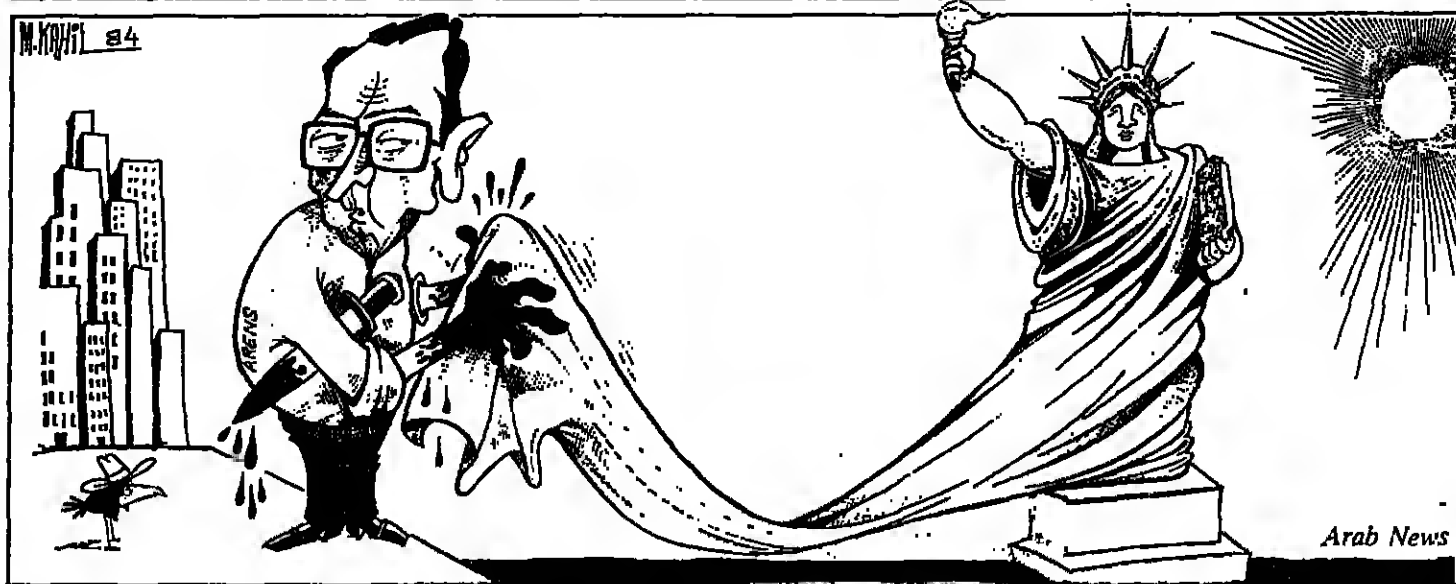
The lesson to be learnt from the 1967 occupation is that the nation should never capitulate and should never accept the results of the defeat of 1967 war. The Arabs should continue to offer sacrifice and pursue the struggle against the enemy and thwart Zionist objectives. Despite its successes over the past years Israel has not been able to impose its terms on the Arabs and above all has not been able to make peace or live in peace. Israel is still an isolated state in the region. The June 5th anniversary serves as a reminder to the Arabs of the sufferings and pain but it is also a call for Arab solidarity and true unity for confronting the aggressor and liberating our land.

Sawt Al Shaab: Costly invasion

ON THE second anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon the world witnesses Israel's failure to achieve its objectives there. It was unable to impose another Camp David on Lebanon, could not uproot the Syrians from that country, has not done away with Soviet influence in Syria and the region as a whole and could not take steps to consolidate its gains in southern Lebanon.

The Israeli invasion has weakened the invader's economy, dealt a heavy blow to U.S. credibility in the region and has done irreparable damage to Israel's agents in Lebanon. The last blow came with the Lebanese government's order for the closure of the Israeli liaison office in Beirut. Above all, the Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon has been continuously dealing blows to the invaders and has caused so many casualties to their troops.

It is true that the Israelis have caused so much destruction and killed so many people in Lebanon but it was the first war against the Arabs in which the Israeli government becomes badly shaken and its image exposed as criminal before the world.



Reagan comes up with 'new ideas'

By John Rogers
Reuter

LONDON — President Reagan has handed Moscow a small olive branch by offering to discuss a treaty banning the use of force in Europe, Western analysts said Monday.

Mr. Reagan's aim appeared to be two-fold, they said. First, he wanted to break deadlock in negotiations on military confidence-building measures at the 35-nation Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) under way in Stockholm.

Second, he was seeking to promote himself as a peacemaker in American voters and West European politicians, who view him as hawk, by showing he was flexible in meeting Moscow halfway on one negotiating issue, the analysts said.

Addressing the Irish Parliament, Mr. Reagan offered to negotiate a treaty banning the use of force in Europe if Moscow dropped its objections to Western proposals for increasing mutual military confidence and reducing the risk of accidental war.

This represented a major change in the U.S. position at the Stockholm Conference, a senior U.S.

official in Dublin told reporters. The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member-states revived old demands for a treaty on the non-use of military force at Stockholm last month.

Soviet chief delegate Pleg Grinevsky said it would create "substantive guarantees against the outbreak of military conflicts in Europe."

The West has long disputed the value of such an accord, arguing that it would only duplicate existing commitments under treaties such as the United Nations Charter not to settle disputes by force.

The NATO allies have repeatedly declared they will never use their nuclear arsenal of conventional weapons except in response to attack.

They insist that the target at Stockholm is to negotiate a package of detailed measures to boost East-West confidence by exchanging military information, tightening rules for advance notification of exercises and inviting foreign observers.

They say this is the best way to make Europe secure from the risk of a sudden war through miscalculation or misunderstanding. Mr. Grinevsky said last month the Soviet Union was willing to

discuss the West's ideas, but laid more stress on a non-aggression pact and other sweeping Kremlin proposals — which the West branded "declaratory diplomacy".

He called for parallel talks on Moscow's proposals and the "military-technical" problems on which the West wants to focus.

Mr. Reagan's offer Monday appeared to give the Soviet proposal equal status in U.S. eyes, making a treaty on non-use of force a central feature at the talks, as Moscow wanted.

"Given the cold attitude of Moscow, Reagan clearly wants to put something to the Kremlin which it is difficult for them to turn down because it is something they have asked for," said an analyst at Britain's Royal Institute for International Affairs.

"It will also be seen in an electoral context as Reagan making a positive initiative," he added, asking to remain anonymous. "Politically, in West-West and East-West terms, it could do Reagan some good in that it is more positive than he has been before," he added.

Mr. Reagan's offer appeared to take America's allies, working at Stockholm in a NATO united

front with the United States, by surprise.

Western delegates at the Stockholm Conference, which began last January amid high hopes of an East-West thaw, were already reluctantly preparing themselves to consider a formula on non-use of force as the price for moving forward on military confidence-building measures.

They had hoped to restrict mention of it to a preamble, reaffirming existing commitments, once a package of specific steps had been agreed.

Only last month, U.S. chief delegate James Goodby urged conference participants to set their sights above "ineffectual slogans of decades past."

But Western attitudes changed subtly after Moscow formally tabled its proposals, including advance notification of exercises and invitation of observers but giving priority to a treaty on non-use of force.

Mr. Goodby said he was prepared to discuss the principle of non-use of force in talks on specific confidence-building measures. Mr. Reagan's offer appeared to take this stand one step further.

'Big 7' seeks tranquilisers for economic aches

By David Mason
Associated Press

LONDON — Heads of the seven top industrialised Western nations met in London last week for what an official of the host country calls "a chance to have a good talk about the world."

Talk — and a chance for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to show off some of the historical glories of London — will probably be the principal feature of the June 7-9 summit officials say.

But when the leaders of Britain, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada and Italy meet, they may well face a grave immediate issue — the Iran-Iraq war and its threat to navigation in the Gulf, through which about 20 per cent of the non-Communist world's oil flows.

Mrs. Thatcher, at a pre-summit news conference Friday, said there was no need for any Western military intervention in the Gulf and stressed her desire for continuing close diplomatic consultations. She said the consultations so far with the United States, Western Europe and the

Gulf Co-operation Council had been the best "I can remember." Although there is no formal agenda for the London summit — the 10th since 1975 — the main chapter headings for the two days of discussions are clear:

High U.S. interest rates deriving from the \$200 billion American budget deficit, keeping inflation in hand, the issue of trade protectionism, the problem of indebtedness of developing countries, unemployment, development of new technologies and present strained East-West relations.

"Our major purpose next week will... be to nurture the economic recovery," Mrs. Thatcher told reporters. "We need above all to see that we pursue policies which will sustain the economic recovery without having a rebirth of inflation."

She said the summit leaders will also want "to insure that the benefits of recovery are spread as widely as possible," meaning to the developing countries.

U.S. president Reagan arrived from Ireland Monday, and on Thursday (June 7), the other leaders arrive — Japanese Prime

Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Premier Bettino Craxi of Italy and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada.

Also attending the summit will be Gaston Thorn, president of the 10-nation European Economic Community's Ruling Commission.

Mrs. Thatcher, who will be attending her sixth summit, has called for "as relaxed and informal (a) summit as possible... with workmanlike discussions."

She warned the 3,000-strong media corps not to expect any "dramatic new initiatives" and she added: "There certainly aren't any miracles around."

Apparently the closest thing to a new initiative will be request from Mr. Nakasone that an "early date" be set for a new round of multinational trade talks.

The talks would be aimed at checking protectionism and sustaining global economic recovery. Mr. Nakasone is expected to urge that the new round of talks start in 1986. Japanese official sources said.

The last talks, called the Tokyo round, reduced tariffs on some 27,000 industrial and agricultural products by an average 33 per cent.

U.S. officials acknowledge that the U.S. economy will be very much an issue at the summit. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said recently, "one thing will be overshadowing all of this (at London) — that's the high rates of interest in the United States and their effect on all these nations."

Yet American officials clearly hope the talk will focus on the good news: economic expansion that is spreading throughout the world.

U.S. officials have repeatedly credited the president's conservative economic policies with largely bringing about the expansion. And they said those policies are winning converts among other nations.

They expect the summit leaders to re-affirm their intention to work hard to make sure the expansion continues, without kicking up the high inflation of just a few years ago.

Germans recall assault on 'Atlantic wall' too

By David Thorn
Associated Press

FRANKFURT — As the allies marked the 40th anniversary of D-Day, Germans relived the defeat of their nation at Adolf Hitler's "Atlantic Wall" — and their ultimate deliverance from Nazism.

West German television planned live coverage of anniversary ceremonies Sunday in Normandy, even though Chancellor Helmut Kohl was excluded from the guest list.

The German Democratic Republic did not react in advance to the anniversary. In its histories of the war, it frequently states that Hitler was defeated largely as a result of the Soviet army's campaign on the Eastern Front and that the Western allies waited too long to open a second front in France.

Mr. Kohl has categorically denied reports that he sought through intermediaries to obtain an invitation to the ceremonies only to be rebuffed by the French government. French President Francois Mitterrand has also denied that any approach was made by Bonn.

Media reports of the incident, however, have distressed some Germans who are sensitive about any suggestion they should still be doing penance for the crimes of the Nazis.

While five Western heads of state attended the anniversary, "the Germans, America's most loyal NATO ally for 30 years, have been locked out," the mass circulation Tabloid Bild Zeitung complained May 20.

Government spokesman Jürgen Sudhoff played down the affair as a news conference.

"A lot has happened since then (D-Day)," he said. "I think we should stick to the fact that the celebrations are executed by those who landed in that point of time and who took upon themselves the great task of liberating Europe and Germany from Nazism."

For most Germans who lived through the war, the June 1944 invasion of France ended any illusions that the Third Reich could withstand the allied onslaught. Hans Albert, news chief at West Germany's ZDF Second Channel



was a 15-year-old schoolboy when the invasion shattered his wartime home in Franconia.

"I felt threatened by the news. It meant the end of a peaceful life in my family. Some people in Germany saw it as a sign of hope, but I felt dread because I expected the war to be lost," Mr. Albert told the Associated Press in a telephone interview.

Mr. Albert said the West German public is very interested in media reports about the D-Day anniversary.

"First, there are the 'old comrades' (veterans) who fought at Normandy. That's understandable. It was a piece of their lives. Other people are interested in the event for historical reasons," he said.

Mr. Albert's network was carrying a one-hour documentary, "Decision at the Atlantic Wall," on Sunday (June 4), featuring interviews with French resistance leaders and interviews with aides of the chief combatants, including German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

"The Longest Day," a three-hour Hollywood epic about the invasion, will be broadcast Monday night in prime time.

For some Germans, there are direct ties between D-Day and current relations between America and Europe.

In a front page commentary, Chief Editor Theo Sommer of the weekly newspaper Die Zeit said, "What we are today — free, democratic and prosperous — we were not and could not have been if the allies had not launched an all-out attack 40 years ago... total defeat had to be forced on us from outside."

LETTERS

Farewell, Philadelphia

To the Editor:

I think it would be a great pity were the Philadelphia Hotel to close. I invariably stay there when visiting Amman, and had even booked a room there by telephone from England when, a few days before leaving, I was informed that the Philadelphia had closed and was to be converted into a museum.

The Philadelphia, I think, is the only decent hotel near the shops and the busy Saladin Road, which makes it cheaper to go to these shops by taxi than from the heights of Shmeisani. This is actually an important consideration to an average tourist and to holiday makers on a limited income.

It is worth mentioning that ever since I started spending my visits in Amman in the Philadelphia Hotel in 1968, I always thought it wise to maintain services of the hotel at a good standard. It is true it needed a lot of spending to keep it operational, but apart from some serious shortcomings I found it a satisfactory hotel, excellent service by the staff, a long history of hosting dignitaries.

It would be a sad day to see the old Philadelphia go.

M.M. Therese Overgaard,
Amman.

ORIGIN OF WORDS

Every word was once spoken. Each began as a picture.

SAXOPHONE:

This instrument that plays a part in many a band was named after its inventor, Antoine Joseph Sax, who set up a shop in Paris in the early 19th century. Sax discovered that the timbre of a tone is produced, not by the type of wall which surrounds the column of air, but the proportion given to that column. From his inventive hands sprang a whole family of Sax instruments the most famous of which, the saxophone, was patented in 1846.

TANTALIZE:

The god Tantalus was a fifth columnist in ancient Greek mythology. He revealed some of the secrets of Zeus and so received an unusual punishment. He was plunged up to his chin in water, and the finest fruits dangled from a tree over his head, but both were withdrawn from him whenever he tried to drink the one or taste the other. So King Tantalus gave us the English word tantalize. When we tantalize people, we too, torment them with hopes that are desirable but out of reach.

X-RAY:

One day in the year 1895, the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad von Roentgen was experimenting with the conduction of electrical charges through gases contained in a vacuum tube. Suddenly he found that the radiation was passing through objects that were opaque to ordinary light. The discovery was startling, and years after a curious friend asked the professor: "What did you think when this happened?" "I did not think," he replied, "I experimented." He named his discovery X-strahlen, which translates into English as X-rays; the X signifying that the nature of the radiation was unknown.

NEMESIS:

Adolf Hitler attacked Russia, and Russia became his nemesis and helped complete his destruction. The Greek contributed this word to English. Their goddess Nemesis was the goddess of retribution. She punished pretentiousness and extraordinary crimes with her sword, her scourge, and her swift avenging wings. So in current usage, nemesis signifies "an agent of retribution".

ALLEGORY: about something else

Perhaps the most famous allegory in history is Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress where the characters are symbols and the moral has to be inferred. Allegory is from the Greek allos, "something else," and agoria, "a discourse." When an Athenian citizen wishes to criticise a public officer, he would appeal to his fellow citizens in a long allegoria, "a discourse," apparently about "something else," in which his criticisms were veiled in fiction but were easily recognised.

— Ahmad Jaber

Australians breed super-sheep

By Brian Timms
Reuter

SYDNEY — Australian scientists are trying to breed a super-sheep, possibly one-third larger than average, which sheds its wool without being sheared.

The research follows the birth of a giant mouse in the United States after the injection of rat growth hormone genes into an embryo. That technique was perfected by U.S. scientists Richard Palmiter and Ralph Brinster.

"We looked at the technique for mice and decided it should work in sheep," says Dr. Kevin Ward, head of a team of genetic scientists at a government research station in Sydney.

Although similar research is going on elsewhere, Australian scientists believe they will be the first to make a super-sheep. The genetic engineers aim to produce bigger sheep growing more fine-quality wool which almost literally drops off.

All sheep have suffered through an evolutionary process and have lost the genetic ability to make the amino acid cysteine, very important to wool growth. They have

survived by using cysteine from their fodder.

The scientists hope to extract genes from the bacteria which produce cysteine, "switch" them to help raise the cysteine level, and put them back in the sheep so they will grow better wool for the same amount of fodder.

The genetic changes thus engineered would then be passed on to future generations through ordinary breeding.

Another set of genes regulates the sheep's overall growth by producing hormones which ensure sheep grow to a certain size.

Scientists at the research station are working on isolating the growth-hormone gene to produce sheep that will grow larger, or more important to the farmer — that will reach their present size much faster.

"Instead of taking eight months to reach a marketable size, they might be there in five months," Dr. Ward says.

Scientists are also researching a biological agent called Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), which can be used to inhibit wool growth for 24 hours.

Sheep might absorb the EGF into their bloodstream through eating a capsule. After the effects have worn off, wool growth resumes but with a thin line where growth has been checked.

Four weeks later the fleece may be simply pulled off by hand. Elimination of the need for sheep-shearers with combs would be a revolutionary step in Australia.

But there is still much work to be done assessing the physiological effects of genetic engineering on sheep, as well as monitoring whether manipulated genes are inherited by lambs.

And researchers are finding problems trying to get at the pronuclei — the part of a sheep embryo containing genetic information.

In a mouse embryo, pronuclei stand out like fried eggs, but in sheep it took scientists six months to clear the granular layer of material covering them. Pronuclei are almost impossible to see even through powerful microscopes.

Genetic material is injected into the pronuclei using a picolitre of liquid, one millionth the volume of a pinhead.

Pruning CAP proves a growing problem

John Wyles explains why curbing the farm spending of the European Economic Community will not please all of its members.

BRUSSELS — If the British, Dutch and West German governments have their way, the EEC will wrap a corset around the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) this year to curb its insatiable appetite for money. As financial zealots, they believe that once the Ten have legally ordained that the annual growth in farm spending must be kept at a certain level, then the CAP can be brought to heel.

While sceptical about the practicality of such a move, other member states did agree to a form of words at the March EEC summit which appears to hold out the chance of keeping the annual growth of the CAP budget below the annual rise in the community's budget income. In 1985, this will be less than four per cent.

However, the events of the past few months have strengthened doubts about whether true financial discipline can be brought to the CAP, despite the genuine advances made in the reform package agreed later in March, after the summit.

Much of the scepticism derives from the European Commission's proposal in April to raise a loan of 2.33 billion European Currency Units (Ecu) (\$1.88 billion) from member governments to balance the community budget this year. A

two billion Ecu deficit is likely in 1985, so the commission is likely to have to pass the hat around again next year.

These deficits are bound to strengthen the scrutiny several national parliaments will give to the other fund-raising proposal which will eventually be made — to raise the one per cent VAT ceiling on the EEC's budget income.

The community will need the extra income badly from January 1986 but before national parliaments agree some will want to be convinced that EEC spending is under firm control.

While community expenditure is no more out of control than that of national governments, there is concern that new resources will still be consumed by even a partially reformed CAP or a European parliament desperate to demonstrate political appeal.

For there is no entry in the EEC with the clout of a national treasury department capable of curbing the costs of "trade offs" between agriculture ministers pursuing a price settlement.

Around 45 per cent of the EEC budget income comes from customs duties and agricultural levies collected by member states. The balance is drawn from up to one per cent of the value of a common basket of retail sales.

The commission's apparent inability over the past eight years accurately to forecast the level of farm spending has not helped either. This is not necessarily the commission's fault. Its estimates are prepared 12 months in advance of the farm year and are constantly upset by many factors which influence production and price levels.

When it made its loan proposal, for instance, the commission revealed that farm spending this year will be 2.13 billion Ecu higher than the 16.5 billion Ecu allocated in the original farm budget.

Until the reform package was agreed the commission had maintained that spending could be kept within the budget figure if its proposals were adopted. The farm ministers added 17 million Ecu to the bill, rather than endorsing the savings the commission wanted, but even if they had backed the commission's blueprint, the CAP would still not have come in under budget.

"Developments in the short-term economic situation," a euphemism for mistakes in forecasting, are blamed. Milk products, beef, veal and sheep meat are going to cost 1.35 billion Ecu more than budgeted, while wine, olive oil, fruit and vegetables will soak up an additional 625 million Ecu. Provisionally, cereals, seeds and cotton will need 865 million Ecu less than envisaged.

In future, dairy spending may be more predictable because of the quota system and the limiting of the open-ended price guarantee to some other products should also help. But few experts are yet ready to claim that the CAP has been sufficiently altered to guarantee a limit on spending growth — even one as feasible a limit as agreed in March, which would be applied as an average over three years.

It is clear that political realities can undermine the best intentions. With only Britain and West Germany paying more to the EEC than they get back, the majority of member states have an interest in higher EEC expenditure. The result is that the one per cent VAT limit on contributions and, by extension, expenditure, has not proved to be a limit at all.

This is an important reason behind Britain's search for permanent limits on its budget payments. The calculation in London is that if other governments have to carry more of the burden of community spending, they will be more anxious to control the total volume and the balance between agriculture and other policies.

If they will not accept this burden, then Mrs. Thatcher is determined to keep them waiting for an increase in the one per cent limit and for agreement on a loan to balance the budget in 1984. — Financial Times news feature.

Barefoot Greeks dance on charcoal

By Bruce Clark

LANGADAS, Greece — Once a year about 30 villagers in this settlement in northern Greece dance barefoot over red-hot charcoal in a ritual that is not Greek but Bulgarian.

This year the dancers, as usual, emerged unscathed. But an over-confident Italian visitor who ventured onto the coals during the ritual received minor burns.

Langadas is the main centre in modern Greece of a ceremony known as "Anastenaria", the celebration of Saint Constantine, the first emperor of Byzantium, and his mother, Saint Helen. The ritual was imported in 1914 by Greek-speaking refugees uprooted during the Balkan wars from Kostin on the Black Sea coast of what is now Bulgaria.

Preparations begin on May 20, the eve of Saint Constantine's Day, when the participants, or "Anastenarides", start a dance which makes them mentally ready for the ritual.

One man beats a large hide drum and three others repeat a single strain on simple wooden lyres as the Anastenarides, holding red handkerchiefs and gazing at icons of the two saints, sway to the music in a small, incense-filled room.

The next day, a yearling bull is tied to a tree outside the dancing-room. A butcher plunges a long knife into the back of the animal's neck, killing it instantly.

Then a lamb or a kid is slaughtered and placed on the bull's neck so the blood of the two animals runs together into the earth. The bull is skinned, hung from a top branch of the tree, and later cooked.

Throughout the day, the dance is repeated at regular intervals, and although the dance can become frenzied, the dancers behave normally between performances, chatting among themselves and smoking cigarettes.

That evening and on the two that follow, thousands of spectators gather to watch the villagers dance near and then in a pit where an enormous bonfire burned just a few hours before.

By the end of the hour-long ceremony, the pit has cooled enough for bystanders to touch the coals without being hurt, although some

visitors in the past have been burned.

However, when the performers dance into the red-hot circle for

perhaps half a second at a time, some clutching icons of the saints, they go barefoot and emerge unharmed.

Skip a mouthful and save a tree

"Hearts of palms" are tiny delicacies enjoyed in gourmet salads all over the world. Few who sample them realise that each can cost about a dozen required the destruction of a mature wild palm. Brazil is doing well in the palm heart business, but the supply is drying up.

By Gabriel Barbosa
and Robert Lamb

RIO DE JANEIRO — Tonight and every night in restaurants around the world, diners will eagerly consume a tiny salad vegetable, no bigger than a child's thumb, known as the heart of palm.

Ties of this vegetable, which resembles the base of an outside asparagus stem and, in the view of many gourmets, rivals asparagus in its earthy flavour and sweet aftertaste, line supermarket shelves throughout Europe, America, Japan, Australia and other parts of the world which can afford them. France is the biggest consumer outside of Brazil.

Most palm hearts come from Brazil, the world's second largest food exporter after the United States. Less than 0.2 per cent of Brazil's total food exports, some 10,790 tonnes of palm hearts were shipped out in 1983, according to CACEX, the export agency linked to Brazil's state banking system (motto: "Expon is cash"). The wholesale price per can is \$2 or more, so the delicacy is a big earner for a nation with massive foreign debts.

Within Brazil itself, where palm hearts are better known as "palmitos", more than twice the export total is consumed annually, both fresh and from cans, as an indispensable starter to any meal in restaurants and in the homes of the wealthy. For those Brazilians who can afford them, the eating of palmitos in huge quantities seems almost to have become a fetish.

Few consumers of palm hearts, Brazilians or otherwise, realise that to obtain one canful of only a dozen palmito segments, and ent-

ire tree at least eight years old and perhaps 20 metres high must be destroyed. Few of these trees grow on plantations; they grow wild in the tropical forest, often in one of Brazil's nature reserves or national or regional parks.

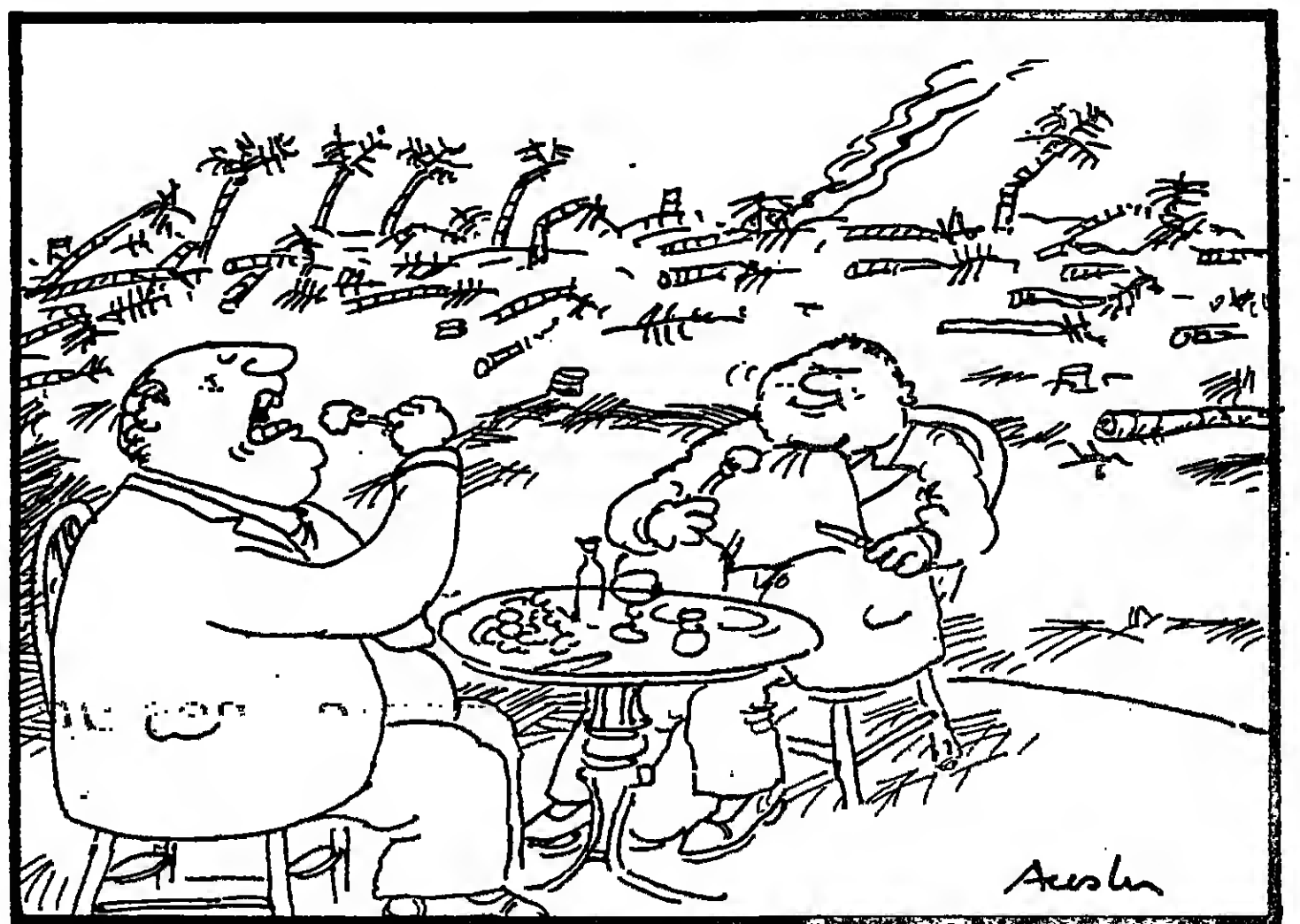
Like all the palms, the trees that yield the palmito have only one growing point, at the utmost end of the trunk where the palm fronds arise. Remove this shoot and the tree inevitably dies. But the free-lance collectors who comb the forests for wild palm groves do not climb the trees; instead, they chop down the whole tree, cutting out the fleshy heart of the shoot, usually about as long as a forearm.

The rest of the tree is wasted, though the fronds may be put to casual use as building or weaving materials by local people who may happen upon them by chance after the collectors have passed through.

The shoots are taken to dealers in town, who ask no questions of the collectors but pay them a flat rate for their "produce", then truck the shoots to the nearest cannery, where they are peeled, segmented and canned.

The palm species that provide this wasteful harvest are Euterpe edulis Mart. and E. oleracea Mart. E. edulis, the species most in demand, grows up to 20 metres high with a trunk 15-20 centimetres in diameter. E. oleracea is a smaller tree with a more oval trunk which yields a less shapely, smaller and more astringent heart.

The fact that it takes eight years for a tree to produce a harvestable heart has deterred plantation cultivation. Researchers at the University of Campinas, in Sao Paulo state, have succeeded in rearing



"How pleasant it is to eat in the open air and enjoy the beauties of nature."

faster-growing hybrid palms, but growing them as a competitive cash crop is not likely to catch on while palm hearts from the jungle remain so much cheaper.

The long-term costs of unmanaged palm exploitation are another matter. Most of the E. edulis hearts used to come from the south of Brazil, but the supply of wild trees is now virtually exhausted there. Entrepreneurs have now turned their attention to the north, where E. oleracea is still abundant, particularly in the state of Para. Para now supplies nine out of 10 palm hearts marketed

worldwide.

Strict penalties exist under Brazilian law for unauthorised harvesting of wild palm hearts, particularly in protected areas, but collectors ignore them with impunity. Often the announcement of plans for a new protected area will attract hordes of collectors to strip the area before proper controls are imposed.

Conservationists within Brazil are aware of the problems such exploitation may bring. They are worried that collectors may eventually turn to rarer palm species, known or unknown to science, as

stocks of E. oleracea run low, as they must.

Of even greater concern is the impact of palm heart collection on the natural environment from which they are torn.

Until serious environmental impact assessments are made within these palms' natural range, it is impossible to predict the long-term results. But it is conceivable that the palms involved may support populations of predator insects that control palm pests and which may be useful biological control agents against pests of the

world's other palm species that supply far more useful cash crops, such as palm oils and coconuts.

But this is mere speculation; the real and present danger is that the over-exploitation of these palms will rob Brazil of an important foreign exchange earner.

Such arguments — both environmental and financial — fall on deaf ears here. Any effective action taken to preserve the palm heart trees may have to come from foreign consumers who decide that a delicate mouthful is not worth the destruction of a wild forest tree. — Earthscan feature.

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Taekwon-Do an Asian martial art as experienced by an Arab

By El Hassan Bin Talal

AMMAN (J.T.) — On May 23rd of this year His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan was awarded his Fourth Dan black belt in Taekwon-Do thus becoming a master of this martial art. The Crown Prince, who started his Taekwon-Do training in 1974, achieved his First Dan in 1975; his Second Dan in 1976 and the Third Dan in 1979. In that same year the Crown Prince was appointed President of the Jordan Taekwon-Do Karate/Judo Federation and in 1980 was selected as Vice-President of the Asian Taekwon-Do Federation.

The following is an article written by the Crown Prince on the values that this martial art provides and enhances. The article was submitted to the refereeing committee as part of the Fourth Dan test.

"The values that Taekwon-Do promote, namely, courtesy, integrity, perseverance, self control and strength of character or spirit are essentially the values of the ethic of the warrior, rider, or 'Faris' so renowned in our Arab and Muslim heritage. My interest in the theory and practice of the many facets of Taekwon-Do is not unrelated to the admiration that I have for the term Furusiyya (derived from Faris in Arabic) and its moral and social code.

"In the historical context of both East and West Asia, the integrity of the individual and the promotion of his or her self-confidence and moral character, represents a common bond. Courtesy and integrity are a constant reminder of the attributes of the 'Furusiyya Muallim' (master, expert or instructor in Arabic) of our West Asian heritage. As with Taekwon-Do, the 'Do' or the fighting spirit or method in Furusiyya, is not only analogous with bravery and intrepidity (Shaj'a wa ikdam in Arabic). A Muslim historian, Ibn Taghrihirdi, tells us in a text of over 500 years ago, that

"The brave man overthrows his adversary by sheer courage" while the Faris is one who "knows all there is to know... in accordance with the rules known and established among the masters of this art". Furusiyya was used to describe "high moral character" and contributed the term chivalry to the Western World.

"As with Taekwon-Do and Asian martial arts, the branches of Furusiyya were numerous and included intensive training through exercises known as 'Kamalat' or perfections and accomplishments. Through stamina and dedication the student could aspire to 'merit' another similarity to Taekwon-Do. These achievements were further known as 'fada'il' (excellent qualities or virtues in Arabic).

"Turning to self-control, Lantse (The Character of Tao) tells us in the 6th century B.C. "He who conquers others is strong; He who conquers himself is mighty". As Muslims we are frequently instructed by the Holy Koran to control our tempers when aroused.

another aspect of commonality in the moral code we seek to serve.

"In our daily prayers, we seek strength to "be guided along the straight path", such is the spirit of our belief.

"The uniform white colour of the Taekwon-Do garb, reminds us of the purity of this art. The egalitarian nature of its instruction is re-emphasised by the simplicity of the appearance of instructors and students alike. Again, a further reminder of the thoroughly human nature of our shared heritage. In an increasingly materialistic world, these values are worthy of those who seek a better future where attitudes and conduct are related to modesty and true knowledge.

"This brief association of ideas summarises my feelings when speaking of Taekwon-Do and the Asian martial arts. Physically, I have benefitted from the self-discipline of ten years of practising Taekwon-Do. I have

come to recognise my limitations and my strengths. I shall always recall the early days of my instructors reminding me that to suffer pain is only a beginning, but to overcome it in the 'mind-body' struggle has been the greatest reward. With the increase in self-confidence, I have developed my ability to relax and subsequently, to react with even quicker reflexes. The thorough seriousness of my instructor's methods have stimulated the concentration of my whole body on the task of absorbing and implementing new techniques. Despite the fact that I practise other sports including squash and polo, I have been ever mindful of the strengths of a physical condition built up by Taekwon-Do and its related exercise programme. At 37, I feel

more adroit and quicker on my feet than ten years ago and in the Latin adage, recognise the importance of 'mens sana in corpore sano' — a healthy mind in a healthy body!

"The experience of Taekwon-Do has further assisted me in overcoming the odds of a heavy work schedule. To this rare experience I owe more than I can say in words and trust that I have given of myself with corresponding humility and perseverance. Furthermore, it is my hope that the intense enthusiasm for martial arts shown by the young and particularly those of school age will continue to be channelled through the right example of those who aspire to high Dan or Poom in this country and in our South West Asian region."

McEnroe, Connors storm into French semi-finals

PARIS (R) — John McEnroe collected his third warning of the tournament but neither that nor ebullient fellow-American Jimmy Arias could stop him reaching the semifinals of the French Open Tennis Championships for the first time Tuesday.

The Wimbledon champion added a warning for verbal abuse to those received earlier for racket and ball abuse, but strode on unperturbed to beat Arias 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, his 41st straight win.

His semifinal opponent will be U.S. Open Champion Jimmy Connors, who was every bit as impressive in routing one of Europe's top clay court players, ninth-seeded Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden, 7-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Yannick Noah and Sweden's Mats Wilander, the 1982 champion dethroned here by Noah last year, will have a quarter-final clash after contrasting wins in delayed fourth round matches.

Noah, seeded sixth, showed his steel in two tie-breaks to overcome Hungarian Balazs Taroczy 3-6, 6-2, 7-6, 7-6. Fourth seed Wilander brushed off rising Spaniard Juan Aguilera 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Martina Navratilova homed in on a sweep of women's grand slam titles with a 6-4, 6-2 quarter-final victory over eighth seed Kathy Horvath to avenge the upset defeat the American teenager inflicted on her in the fourth round here last year.

Defending women's champion Chris Evert Lloyd dropped a set for the third match in a row before emphatically quelling 15th seeded Canadian challenger Carling Bassett 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

McEnroe, abrasive as ever, always had the edge over fifth-seeded Arias in a match which produced thumping passing shots and flashes of brilliance at the net as well as a smattering of glaring errors.

The top seed snapped at court officials as early as the second game but the real trouble flared in the first game of the second set when Umpire Patrick Foodrops overruled a line judge, who had called a McEnroe shot in.

Arias stretched his arms to signal his conviction the ball was well out and went on to hold that service game. McEnroe angrily argued with the umpire during the break and was punished with a warning for verbal abuse.

McEnroe was equally abusive about himself, but kept his nerve when it mattered, particularly in the third set when Arias had broken serve to go 3-1 up. McEnroe broke back immediately did so again in Arias's next service game which had seven deuces and another lengthy argument with the umpire about a line call.

Connors, the third seed, was also in a belligerent mood and had an abusive exchange with Sundstrom after the Swede queried a line call against him in the second game of the second set.

Sundstrom, 20, lost concentration and double-faulted to give his 31-year-old rival a 2-0 lead and the psychological edge.

The match, interrupted by rain in the first set, was wide open until then, with Sundstrom pulling back from 0-40 to hold service at 6-5 and the first set decided only by a tie-break.

Sundstrom, winner of three clay-court tournaments this season, tried to break the spell after Connors had zipped through the second set and taken a 2-0 lead in the third.

But, although he broke back to 2-2, he twice double-faulted in his own ensuing service game and, despite two brave aces in the ninth, could not halt Connors.

"I'm moving as well here as I ever have, and playing as well as I ever have. Put that together and you get today's result," Connors said, glad to end a sequence of three successive quarter-final defeats here.

"It's kind of unfair sending so many young guys at me this week. I've played one guy 17, one 18 and one 20. But I like to play young guys and not let them take my spot."

Arias said the match was very frustrating. "I didn't think he was playing well, but I wasn't either. I couldn't get my forehead rolling the way I wanted."

"It's almost ridiculous. He argued several calls that were seven inches out, and he said 'right on the line, right on the line'. Maybe he has trouble with his eyes."

"Jimmy is 100 per cent wrong," McEnroe retorted. "When the ball hit the line there was white everywhere. When Jimmy came over he saw a mark that had been done before and was out. I have above average eyesight, according to my doctor."

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Kent miss out on top notch

LONDON (R) — Kent missed a chance of going top of the English County Cricket Championship table after being dismissed for 70 by Gloucestershire at Canterbury Tuesday.

Gary Saizbury, who took five for 19, did the damage to Kent, but Gloucestershire continued the low scoring of the game by losing six wickets as they made the necessary 116 to win.

If Australian Terry Alderman had not dropped former Yorkshire player Bill Athey when he was eight, it could even have been different. Athey went on to make 38 and his stand of 47 with Phil Bainbridge, who made 47, gave Gloucester their first championship win of the season.

Nottinghamshire moved into second place in the table behind Leicestershire with a two-wicket win over Hampshire. New Zealand paceman Richard Hadlee took five for 35 and former England player Mike Hendrick five for 17 to bowl them into a strong position as the home side struggled to 127 all out in their second innings.

Then Hadlee weighed in with a timely 37 as Nottingham limped to victory at 124 for eight.

Lancashire, seeking their first championship win of the season, needed 13 off the last over to beat Surrey at Old Trafford but managed only 10 and the match ended in a draw.

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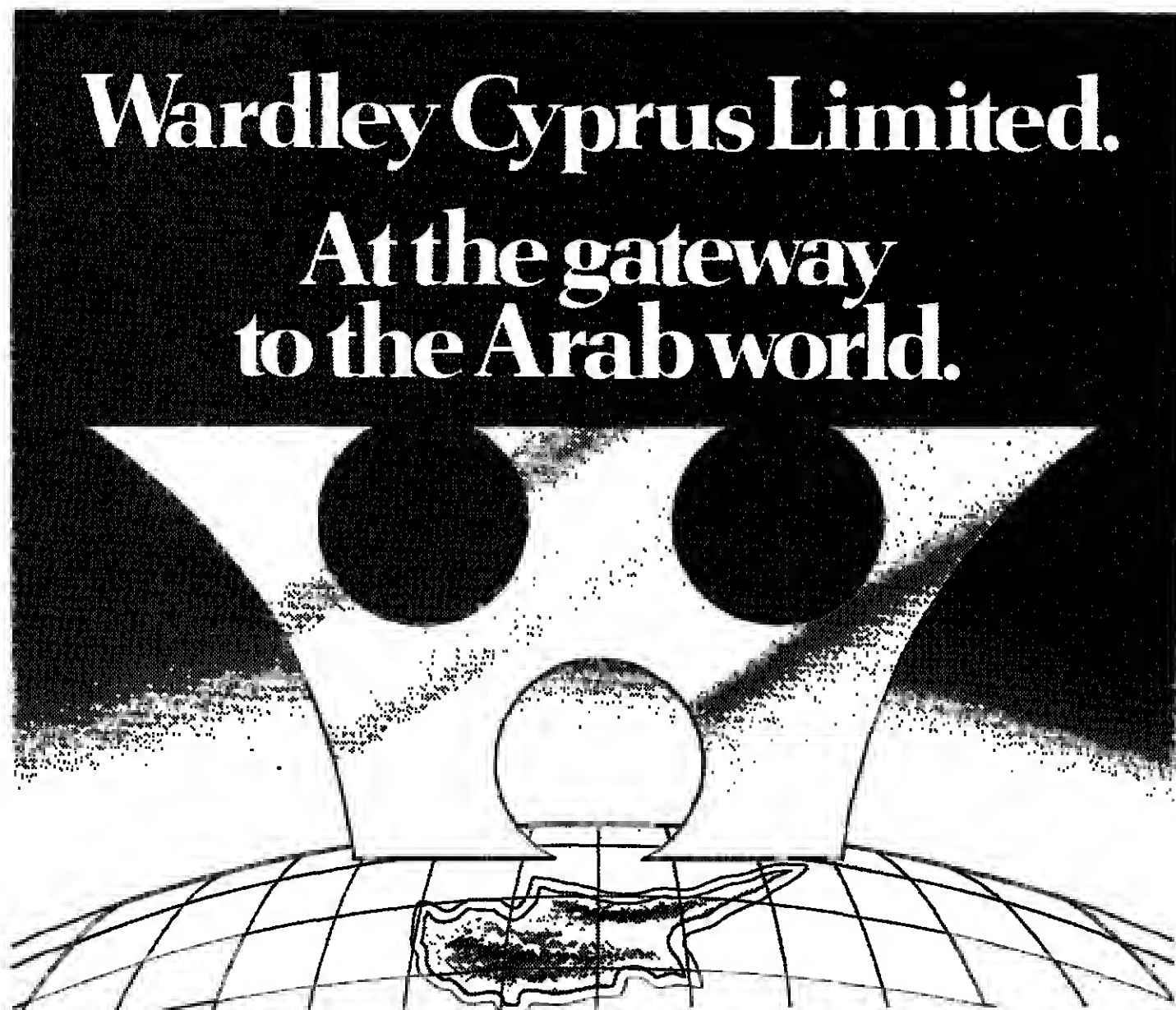
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Sikhs call for re-inforcements as shooting erupts near shrine

NEW DELHI (R) — Fresh shooting broke out Tuesday near Amritsar's Golden Temple and militant Sikh leaders clamored onto the parapets of the besieged complex to call for re-inforcements, police sources said.

The appeal for help was issued by loudhailers from the Sikhs' holiest shrine in India's strife-torn Punjab state. It followed an army security sweep of villages around Amritsar to arrest potential troublemakers, the sources added.

The sources quoted witnesses as saying heavy calibre weapons were used in the latest round of shooting but there was no word of casualties.

"The gunfire appears to be much heavier today than yesterday," they added.

A government spokesman in

New Delhi could only confirm sporadic gunfire in the vicinity of the Golden Temple, ringed by troops since Saturday after a gun-battle in which 11 people were killed and 29 wounded.

The sources said Sikh militants urged followers by loudhailer to break through the army cordon thrown around the temple and help defend it.

In a five-hour gunbattle between troops and Sikh gunmen Monday, one policeman was reported injured.

Police sources said in addition

to shooting in the vicinity of the Golden Temple, gunfire was also heard at three shrines near the Punjab towns of Patiala, Kapurthala and Tarn Taran.

In New Delhi, a government spokesman said senior government and military officials met to review the security situation in Punjab. No details were given.

Police sources said preventive arrests were going on in many areas of Punjab to head off the possibility of more violence when the curfew on all major towns is lifted.

The sources said the curfew had been extended to 72 hours, until Wednesday night, but there was no official confirmation of this.

The Punjab authorities have banned all transport, clamped a news blackout on the rich farming state, prohibited the carrying of

weapons for three months and closed government offices and schools.

The sources were unable to confirm or deny reports reaching New Delhi that the Indian army had ordered a cut-off of water and power supplies to at least 15 major Sikh shrines to force Sikh gunmen and their leaders to surrender.

Security forces have so far held back from entering places of worship for fear of provoking a widespread communal backlash, particularly among Sikh farmers in Punjab who produce more than half of India's wheat and grain stocks.

Indian officials have said "high command" responsible for a wave of Sikh-Hindu attacks in which more than 280 people have died in six months is based in Amritsar's Golden Temple precincts.

Last U.S. democratic primaries crucial for Mondale, Hart

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Democratic Party primary elections ended Tuesday with crucial polls in five states that will determine whether Walter Mondale has the Democratic nomination or has to fight it out at the party's convention with Gary Hart.

Despite Mr. Mondale's lead after five months of competition, Senator Gary Hart was hopeful that Tuesday's final vote in California, New Mexico and South Dakota would keep the nomination open.

The candidate to run against Republican Ronald Reagan in the November presidential election will be chosen by 3,933 delegates at the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco next month. The successful nominee needs a majority of 1,967 delegates.

Tuesday's ballots were for 486 delegates with 306 coming from California and 107 from New Jersey.

Mr. Mondale's campaign officials said Monday that their candidate was about 200 delegates short of the 1,967 mark. Most non-partisan estimates said he needed between 250 and 300

more delegates to secure the nomination.

Even if he wins this backing, however, delegates are not legally bound to vote at the convention for the candidate they were chosen to support.

Colorado Sen. Hart believed that a big turnout Tuesday would bring delegates rushing to his side by convention time, even if Mr. Mondale did reach 1,967 before then.

"This campaign is going to the convention no matter what happens tomorrow," Sen. Hart said at a rally in New Jersey Monday.

Some of his campaign organizers have said the senator must win either California or New Jersey — and preferably both big states — to make such vows credible. Mr. Mondale, jaunty after months of bitter campaign fighting, predicted he would win California, New Mexico and the nomination Tuesday.

Laughing off questions about the exhausting pace of the campaign, he stepped off a flight from California to New Jersey Monday and quipped, "I've had a marvelous 45 minutes sleep and I'm glad to be on my way."

Public opinion polls said Mr.

Mondale was slightly ahead in California and New Jersey but his lead was not sufficient to end Sen. Hart's challenge.

Sen. Hart had the edge in New Mexico (15 delegates) and South Dakota (15 delegates) but seemed well behind in West Virginia (35 delegates).

The polls closed at 2359 GMT in New Jersey and 0300 GMT Wednesday in California. California's vote counting is complicated, involving 45 separate districts, and full results may not be complete until late Wednesday.

The campaign ended on the same bitter note that from the outset has marked the battle between Mr. Mondale, Sen. Hart and black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, and raised fears for party unity.

The senator, who has painted Mr. Mondale as an outmoded figure indebted to special interests and hurt by ties to ex-President Jimmy Carter, accused his rival of distorting the Hart voting record on arms control, the environment and other issues.

The former vice-president, in turn, noted Sen. Hart had accused him of possible criminal violation of campaign spending laws and demanded, in a final debate, that Sen. Hart retract that charge.

Neil Diamond to sing on Diana's birthday

LONDON (AP) — Princess Diana will attend a concert the American singer Neil Diamond is giving her as a birthday present.

Buckingham Palace announced Monday. The wife of Prince Charles turns 23 July 1 and is expecting her second baby two months later. But she will interrupt a planned rest period to attend the July 5 concert in Birmingham, central England, a spokesman said. The concert was arranged by oil magnate Armand Hammer as a charity affair after the princess told him over lunch that Neil Diamond is one of her favourite singers.

Half of Malaysian prisoners are drug addicts

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Nearly half of the 14,000 prisoners in Malaysian jails are drug addicts, mostly hooked on heroin, according to an official of a National Anti-Drug Task Force. He told the national news agency Bernama that the large number of addicts in prison was a result of extensive operations against drug offenders. According to official estimates, Malaysia has about 400,000 drug addicts. A national campaign against smuggling and abuse is underway. The death penalty is mandatory in Malaysia for anyone found with more than 15 grammes of heroin or morphine.

Minister climbs nearer to God

EAST MILLSTONE, New Jersey (R) — A congregation of Baptists forced their minister to climb the church steeple after he challenged them to swell the attendance at Sunday service. "I told them if they doubled attendance, I'd go up the steeple and eat my lunch," said the Reverend Gary Burgess of the Calvary Baptist Church. "They did it, so up I went." His congregation, which had been averaging 100 people, triples Sunday. Rev. Burgess, 43, who said he hadn't climbed anything since he was a boy, wore boots and had a safety rope around his waist to scale the 25 metre steeple. At the top, he ate a bowl of lamb soup and a piece of angel food cake to symbolise a heavenly meal. "I didn't worry because the lord was with me, but my wife Linda couldn't bear to look," he said.

Soviets execute 70-year-old Belgian

BRUSSELS (R) — A 70-year-old Belgian held prisoner in the Soviet Union since 1968 has been executed on charges of war crimes during World War II, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said. It said in a statement the Soviet authorities told the Belgian government Monday that an appeal by Yermak Lukianov against a death sentence imposed last year had been rejected and that he was executed in mid-May. Mr. Lukianov, a Soviet emigre naturalised as a Belgian in 1967, was arrested in 1968 while visiting the Soviet Union. He was convicted of treason and collaborating with the Nazis. The Belgian Foreign Ministry protested strongly at the execution and said it regretted what it termed the intransigent attitude of the Soviet authorities.

Sakharov, Bonner in good health

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has fiercely denied reports that dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov is dead and stated that both he and his wife, Yelena Bonner, are well and are not fasting. Tass said reports which appeared in Italy last week saying Sakharov was dead were "burying him alive. We are not going to take Bonner and Sakharov under protection but neither can we allow all this to be used for libellous anti-Soviet propaganda," it said.

Swiss mountain death toll tops 1,000 in 5 years

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — Switzerland's Alps, a magnet for the world's climbers, have claimed over 1,000 lives in the last five years and left tens of thousands injured, according to a report published Tuesday. The Swiss Insurance Association said there were 1,048 mountain fatalities between 1979 and 1983.

U.S. visit no threat to other states, Chinese defence minister says

PEKING (R) — Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping says his coming talks with U.S. military leaders are not directed against other states.

"Nor do we pose a threat to any foreign countries," he added in an interview with the English-language China Daily and published Tuesday.

Foreign military experts saw this as an attempt to re-assure China's Asian neighbours as Peking moves to modernise its 3.2-million-strong armed forces, weighing the use of American and other advanced technology.

The general was expected to leave Tuesday night for Paris, the first stop on a tour which will take him to the United States on June 11 and Canada on June 27.

No details were available on the minister's visit to France, which

had not been previously announced and which the French embassy here described as unofficial.

But during the American leg of his trip the question of possible Chinese purchases of U.S. defensive arms and military-related equipment was expected to come up.

Gen. Zhang told the China Daily his visit to the United States, reciprocating last September's trip to China by Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, was aimed at "strengthening mutual understanding between defence institutions of the two countries and promoting friendly relations with the American people and army."

The general is the first high-ranking Chinese official to visit the United States since Mr. Ronald Reagan's trip to Peking in

April. The president and Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang then expressed satisfaction at progress made in technical talks on a possible deal on military technology.

Discussions involve early-warning radar and air defence systems as well as trucks, troop-carrying helicopters and communications equipment.

The purchase of some defensive weapons such as anti-tank missiles was also believed to have been under consideration, although Gen. Zhang told China Daily that self-reliance remained the guiding principle in the current military modernisation drive.

"In a country with more than one billion people, modernisation of national defence cannot rely on purchase of weapons from foreign countries," the defence minister said.

Prague expels 2 British diplomats

LONDON (R) — Czechoslovakia Monday ordered two British embassy staff out of the country and Britain promptly protested that they were unjustified tit-for-tat expulsions.

The move comes two weeks after Britain announced it had expelled two Czechoslovak diplomats for "activities incompatible with their status" — diplomatic language for spying.

Czechoslovakia's official Ceteke News Agency said the two staff at the British embassy in Prague were given 14 days to leave for "activities incompatible with their mission."

Arrest warrant issued in Nicaraguan bomb blast

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Costa Rican authorities on Monday issued a "worldwide" arrest warrant for a man claiming to be a photographer who was at a Nicaraguan rebel news conference at which a bomb blast killed six people.

Francisco Ruiz, spokesman for the judiciary investigations office, said the arrest warrant was issued "worldwide" Monday for a man who identified himself as Per Anker Hansen.

Palle Paaby, the Danish consul general here, said the man who claimed to be Hansen was using a stolen passport. The passport belonged to a Per Anker Hansen who, lives in Copenhagen and lost it in 1980, Mr. Paaby said.

"It is absolutely certain that the man here was traveling on a stolen passport from a person who had the same name as he was using here," Mr. Paaby said. "We do not know who he is... we do not even know if he's a Danish citizen."

The man attended the news conference at the jungle headquarters of rebel leader Eden Pastora where a bomb wounded Mr. Pastora, the famed "Commander Zero", who helped overthrow the late Nicaraguan strongman Anastasio Somoza in 1979, and 27 others.

Earlier Monday, a judge ordered journalists who attended that conference to remain in Costa Rica to help authorities in their investigation.

Judge Mario Esquivel of the northeastern province of San Car-

los, across the San Juan River from the site of last Wednesday's news conference just inside Nicaragua, issued the order Sunday detaining reporters and photographers.

Carlos Jimenez, a national security spokesman, said the order was signed to give authorities a chance to talk to those who attended the news conference.

Mr. Jimenez said officials were conducting an investigation into the cause and origin of the explosion, but added, "we are not working against the clock."

Alfonso Robelo, a director of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, Mr. Pastora's Costa Rica-based rebel group, said Monday the rebels found what they think to be a "remote control device" about 50 yards from the house where Mr. Pastora held his news conference.

He said some of the reporters at the blast scene already have left the country, which he termed "regrettable."

Among those known to have left Costa Rica is newsweek correspondent Susan Morgan, a British native critically wounded in the explosion. She suffers from broken bones, second degree burns and extensive shrapnel wounds.

Ms. Morgan, 40, currently is at the Shands Teaching hospital in Gainesville, Florida.

Tony Avirgan, a cameraman for the American television network ABC, said he was prevented from leaving the airport Sunday.

Soviet commentry dismisses Reagan remarks on missiles

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet commentator has dismissed President Reagan's offer to halt or reverse deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe as part of a U.S.-Soviet arms agreement.

Vladimir Alexeyev, writing for the Novosti News Agency, said Mr. Reagan's comments were "nothing new" and showed no shift in the U.S. position on the issue.

Mr. Reagan said in a speech to the Irish Parliament Monday that he was ready to stop and even reverse deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe if Moscow signed a verifiable agreement on such weapons.

Mr. Reagan's offer repeated his earlier proposals calling for both sides to sign an accord banning medium-range missiles from Europe or sharply cutting back their total.

"In essence he said nothing that was new or which could be interpreted as meaning the United States was ready to reconsider its intransigent stand on the European missile issue," Mr. Alexeyev said.

He added that Mr. Reagan had "again showed himself to be a master of speaking much but saying little."

The Soviet Union had demanded the withdrawal of all cruises

and Pershings so far deployed in Europe as a precondition to returning to negotiations on nuclear weapons with the U.S.

President Konstantin Chernenko re-iterated that demand at a Kremlin dinner Monday night at which he said it was impossible to resume missile talks while the U.S. deployments were continuing.

Moscow has so far not reacted to Mr. Reagan's offer to discuss a Soviet proposal for a treaty banning the use of force between NATO and the Communist Warsaw Pact.

Although he spoke some time after Mr. Reagan's address, Mr. Chernenko accused Washington of failing to respond to the proposal when he delivered his speech Monday night.

This indicated that Kremlin officials had not registered or analysed the contents of Mr. Reagan's remarks at that time.

Mr. Alexeyev said Mr. Reagan's comments on the missiles were of no value because they gave no indication Washington was ready to halt and reverse missile deployments right now.

He accused Mr. Reagan of ignoring Soviet proposals on the issue and said that all the U.S. leader was trying to do was create a false impression of flexibility.

Pope's visit to Switzerland stirs hopes, bitter memories

By Hanns Neuberger
Associated Press

GENEVA, Switzerland — Pope John Paul II travels to Switzerland next week on a visit stirring both hopes for progress toward Christian unity and bitter memories of religious conflict and doctrinal dispute in this country.

His visit, the 22nd foreign tour during his reign, is the first of its kind by a pontiff since Switzerland became one of the cradles of Protestantism under reformers John Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli, whose 500th birthday anniversary was observed this year.

Highlights on his packed June 1-17 itinerary include a meeting with representatives of the Geneva-based World Council of Churches, the loosely grouped community of about 300 Protestant, Orthodox, Anglican and other non-Roman Catholic Churches, and Eucharistic celebrations at Lugano, Lucerne and Sion.

Also on the programme is a pilgrimage to the birthplace of Switzerland's national "peace saint" St. Nikolaus Von Flüe, a mystic whose mediation is credited with preventing a civil war and the breakup of the confederation in the 15th Century.

Swiss Television coverage of the visit, which will take the Pope to

nine of Switzerland's 26 cantons, is planned to total 30 hours. It is the biggest production ever in the country where the influx of chiefly Roman Catholic foreigners has ended the traditional Protestant majority during the past three decades.

More than 1,300 media representatives have been accredited with the press centre set up by the Swiss Conference of Bishops. Originally, the visit was planned for June 1981 but the abortive attempt on the Pope's life forced cancellation at short notice.

Preparations have been going on for months and so has a public debate on the possible impact of the visit on the interfaith dialogue and on the degree of publicity given what has been officially billed a "modest" journey.

The discussions in countless statements, newspapers and letters to the editor, were triggered by a Roman Catholic Pastor, the Rev. Adolf Stadelmann, of Lucerne who criticised the visit in a local newspaper interview last December as "folklore" and part of a papal "personality cult."

Various Catholic groups, lamenting what one called a "dramatic shortage of priest," have announced they will urge the Pope to ease rules on celibacy of priests and admission of women to priesthood. And a letter signed by

276 former leading members of the two biggest Catholic youth organisations calls on him to consider the difficulties of "many youths" who view the church as an "institution of moral order hostile to life which sets norms on sexuality which can be adhered to only a few."

Another chief topic has been the likely expenses involved, less than three million Swiss francs (\$1.3 million). That issue has been so heatedly discussed that Bishop Henry Schwery of Sion said he was "embarrassed by this apparent niggardliness."

Sion is just one point where the Pope will be confronted with past and present controversies over the role of his church. It is just a few kilometres from Ecône, the seminary of the Traditionalist Movement of Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre which continues to spread internationally, according to his supporters.

In Fribourg, critics are likely to recall the Vatican sanctions against Professor Stephan Plummer, who lost his chair at the city's Catholic university in 1972 after maintaining in his "theses on sexual ethics" that a happy sex life is a basic human right.

Lucerne is the home of the Rev. Hans Kung, the prominent liberal theologian who was banned from

teaching by the Vatican in 1979. Rev. Kung is internationally known for his best selling books challenging traditional Vatican doctrines, including Papal infallibility.

That doctrine touched off a 19th Century "Kulturkampf" in Switzerland. The federal government suspended diplomatic relations with the Vatican for five decades. Ties are still not fully normalised. A Papal nuncio is accredited in Bern since 1920 but Switzerland has no ambassador to the Holy See.

Lingering suspicion regarding the Vatican also became evident in 1973 when Swiss voters only narrowly approved the abolition of a constitutional article restricting the Jesuit order. That article had been drafted after the last war on Swiss soil in 1847 in which Protestant cantons broke up a "separate alliance" of Catholic cantons. The 25 days of fighting claimed a toll of 128 dead and 435 wounded.

"The Pope comes to a country where the division of faith makes itself felt to a specially painful degree," the Swiss bishops acknowledged in a pastoral letter. "Pope John Paul II is aware of this burden of the past. All the more is the unity of Christians at his heart... But he has never concealed that there remain great obstacles on

this road."

The Rev. Philip Potter, a Methodist minister from Dominica West Indies, who will retire as general secretary of the World Council of Churches by the end of the year, says the visit will be a moment to "affirm our involvement together in the movement toward unity of the church."

"This is a moment in which we speak a word of hope to the world," said Rev. Potter who will join the Pope in a service of worship at his couched headquarters here. But Swiss Protestant leaders have made plain they are skeptical.

The Rev. Jean-Pierre Jornd, president of the Swiss Evangelical Church Union, who will head a Protestant delegation meeting with the Pope for 45 minutes at an ecumenical centre near Bern said he did not expect any concrete results.

He cited among main problems the refusal by Rome to drop its requirement of special dispensation for Catholics wanting to marry a partner belonging to another denomination and the opposition to a joint celebration of the Eucharist.

"But the biggest obstacle to Church unity is the Pope as such," Rev. Jornd told reporters.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K83 ♠9 ♦KJ9543 ♠AQ10
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQJ105 ♠93 ♠KQJ106
What is your opening bid?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J6 ♥K103 ♦QJ76 ♠Q954
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
4 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠J9852 ♥AK83 ♦AK84
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K9852 ♥6 ♦J10 ♠AQ93
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 NT
Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠976 ♥K5 ♦KQ6 ♠J9872

Look for answers on Monday.